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THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL,
A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE, AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.
TERMS OF THE WEEKLY:
Per Year, (52 issues). $2 00
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One copy gratis to the getter-up of the Club.
The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance can these terms be deviated from.
☞ Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.
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COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Gold Pens

Foley's make; the best in the market; for sale by Myers, Schoyer & Co., Stationers and Blank Book Makers, 88 Fifth avenue.

White Goods

Of all kinds selling off retail at wholesale prices, at I. Rosenbaum & Co.'s, No. 76 Market street.

Wanted.

Purchasers for Foley's Gold Pens. Warranted the best Pen in the market. For sale by Myers, Schoyer & Co., 88 Fifth avenue.

Pure White Lead and Oils

Can be purchased cheaper at McClarran & McKennan's Drug Store, than at any other place in the city. Remember the place, 85 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth avenue. tf

Another Invoice

Of fine old English and Scotch bottled ale, received at Jos. Flemings, 84 Market street, corner of the Diamond; just the thing for weakly and debilitated invalids. Try it.

Immense Reduction of Prices.

Fine Straw Hats, 60@50c.
Fine Straw Bonnets, 50@50c.
Sundowns, 50, 62@75c.
At I. Rosenbaum & Co.'s, No. 76 Market street.

Dutcher's Dead Shot

For Bed Bugs.
Dutcher's Lightning Fly Killer.
Sold by Druggists everywhere.

For the River Trade.

No more useful article for steamboats, packets, &c., can be found than Dooley's Baking Powder. The purest Baking Powder in the market, and unlike all others, does not lose its strength by being brought in contact with all sorts of atmospheres. Economical, easy to use, and makes light, sweet biscuits, rolls, waffles, cakes, etc., to perfection. For sale by grocers everywhere. MWF

If You Wish to Buy Cheap

Millinery goods call at the Philadelphia Emporium, No. 76 Market street.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

TAKING OF NEXT CENSUS.

Activity of the Census Committee —Removals in the War Department—New Exploration of the Northern Pacific Railway—The Late Disgraceful Election Riot—Douglass and the Printers.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 17, 1869.

The Next Census.

The Census Committee find their work growing on their hands. They have not easily decided upon a plan for taking the number of our inhabitants. What they are at is to decide on a plan for taking the quantity and quality of all our business and manufacturing resources. Former censuses have been lamentably deficient in this respect, and the committee means to provide a way for getting a complete statement of everything. It is really desirable to know. They are working faithfully six or eight hours every day. However it may be with other Congressional Committees, this one is doing a good public service. Its members hope to complete their present inquiries in about a week more. They were occupied yesterday and to-day with Snow, a merchant of Providence, and are to examine Homans, of New York, on life insurance questions. It is proper to add that the Committee has no candidate for Superintendent of Census, as has been hinted in some quarters. One or two persons seem to be figuring for the position, but they cannot, if they try, get the indorsement of the committee, which is only anxious to do its own work well, and thinks it have the best man in the country put at the head of the bureau.

Removals in War Department.

The Secretary of War has returned from the North, and is at once giving his attention to the business of reducing the clerical force in his bureau to bring it within the requirements of the law. No dismissals are to take place in any of its branches, except in the Quartermaster's Bureau. These were made on the recommendation of heads of divisions. It is denied on investigation that in one of these divisions nearly all those dismissed are able-bodied men of Democratic politics, but a majority during Johnson's last year. In all other divisions the dismissals happened to be mostly Republicans, many of whom were disabled during the war. The Secretary will look into this matter and right the wrong.

Northern Pacific Railway.

An expedition is organizing to make a new exploration of the Northern Pacific Railroad route, for which lands were some time ago granted by Congress. Col. Milnor Roberts, one of the best railway engineers, will be at its head. Three or four other noted railway men will go along, as will also several strong capitalists. The exploration is to be of the most thorough and practical character. If Colonel Roberts's report is favorable, it is probable Jay Cooke & Co. will take hold of the road and negotiate the loan for its building. The expedition will have a military escort, and begins its work on the Pacific coast.

The Colored Rioters on Election Day.

The Second Ward Republican Club had a meeting last night to take action about the disgraceful riot in that ward on election day. The hall was mostly filled with colored men. Resolutions severely condemning the rioters, and saying every man had a right to vote as he pleased, were almost unanimously tabled, and then one was passed "sincerely hoping that necessity will throw upon them a repetition of the scenes of that day." This strange change of words excites a good deal of comment.

The Colored Printer.

All the printers in the city are preparing for a big fight over the case of the colored man Douglass in the Government office. Those who stand by him are to have a meeting tomorrow evening, with speeches from General Hornish and others. The other side have decided not to have a meeting, but fight it out in the regular session of the Typographical Union Saturday evening.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 17, 1869.

SUPERVISOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

O. F. Presbery has been appointed Supervisor of Internal Revenue for the district embracing the States of Virginia and West Virginia, in place of Thos. H. Ladd, resigned.

NATIONAL BANK REPORTS CALLED FOR.

The Controller of the Currency has notified national banks to forward immediately a report of their condition as shown by the books at the close of business on the twelfth of June.

SPORTING NEWS.

June Meeting of Oil City Park Association—An Exciting Time.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

OIL CITY, June 17, 1869.

A bright and glowing June sun greeted the meeting of the Oil City Park Association today. The number of entries was highly creditable, both in quantity and quality of fast horse flesh. There was a large attendance of spectators, and among these were the largest number of ladies we have seen on the oil regions. An excellent brass band discoursed exquisite music. The good order that prevailed throughout, and the judicious arrangements for the comfort and convenience of all, reflect merited credit upon the gentlemen of the association in charge of the same.

The first event was the trotting race for all horses owned in Venango county. Purse No. 1, two hundred dollars to the first, one hundred dollars to the second, and fifty dollars to the third; best three in five to harness. Five entries were made for this. The first heat was won by Foggy Dew; time 2:50½; second, third and fourth heats by Tally Gay; time—2:56½, 3:02, 2:59½. Foggy Dew was second; Black Creek third; Rob Roy and Rob Ridley distanced.

Pacing purse No. 2, two hundred dollars to the first; one hundred dollars to the second horse in. Five horses were entered; won in three straight heats by Mary Ann; time 2:33, 2:36½, and 2:34; Frank second; Harry third; Black Jack fourth; Hackety Jack distanced.

The whole affair was a complete success. An exciting time will be had to-morrow. J.

ST. LOUIS, June 17.—Tom Allen says he shall take no notice of McCoole's challenge to fight again in or near St. Louis, but will go three hundred miles east, say somewhere in Kentucky, or as he would prefer, to Canada, and match him for $5,000 or any other sum he desires. McCoole is said to be willing to fight him away from St. Louis, or better still, in a room with only a few friends of each party as witnesses. McCoole still believes that he can whip Allen. McKinney, the referee, publishes another statement, in which he repeats his decision, and says that while coming home on the boat Sherman Thurston and Billy Carroll, friends of Allen, offered him money to decide in Allen's favor. The stake money has not yet been given up, and it is alleged it will not be until matters are arranged to the satisfaction of all parties. Quite a number of outsiders who bet on McCoole's fleeting to receive the stakes put up, believing that the referee's decision was unfair. Allen says he will fight Gallagher any place away from St. Louis on a wager of $2,500 to $1,500.

Dealers and Consumers Know.

No wonder our millers and dealers of flour endeavor to check the great demand there is for Jenkins & Bro.'s celebrated flours, or that they are imitating Jenkins Bro.'s barrels, bags, designs, &c. On this account a letter from a dealer, who is well known and reliable. Consumers of flour in this part of the country know when they get Jenkins & Bro.'s Snow Flake and Patent White River flours they get the value of their money and good flour. This house has the reputation of furnishing the most reliable flours, and at such prices as makes them always in demand. Pittsburgh has long needed such a house, and the patronage this firm are receiving is no more than they are entitled to. They are also handling their flours in heavy paper bags, which is a new feature in the flour trade here. Millers can no longer monopolize this branch of the business.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The Western Union Railroad has been sold to Alexander Mitchell, President of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Company, under whose management the road will hereafter be run.

Frank Mueller, a German laborer, aged seventy-seven, in the employ of Miles Greenwood for twenty years, committed suicide by shooting, on Wednesday afternoon, near Mount Auburn, Ohio.

H. Foltner committed suicide in prison at Fort Wayne, Ind., on Wednesday, by hanging.

A Philadelphia dispatch of Wednesday says: A meeting of prominent gentlemen of this city and State was held here this evening for the purpose of considering matters relating to the coming canvass for Governor, and as a result Colonel Wm. B. Thomas, of this city, was placed in nomination as an Independent Reform Candidate. It is understood the movement will have the support of strong men and will be vigorously prosecuted.

The Chicago, Cincinnati and Louisville Railroad, extending from Lafayette to Paris, Indiana, is now completed. The company will commence running passenger trains on Monday, June 21th. The road opens a new route between Chicago, Indianapolis and the South, in connection with the Michigan Southern road from Chicago, and Indianapolis, Pernand Chicago road from Indianapolis.

The Congressional Ways and Means Committee, consisting of Maynard, Brooks, Allison, Kelly, McCarthy, Blair, Hooper, Marshall and Moorehead, with secretaries and reporters, started on a special train from St. Louis west yesterday morning. They intend traveling only in the day time, and will reach the Pacific in about ten days.

At the Convention of Superintendents of Insane Asylums, assembled in Staunton, Va., Wednesday, a resolution by Dr. Graham, of Texas, favoring a judicious system of religious worship in Insane Asylums, produced an animated and general discussion, particularly as to the kind of religion and manner of preaching it. It was held by Dr. Lander that religious sermons would tend to increase the malady of the patients. Resolutions were adopted favoring regular religious services under the proper charge of the authorities. Authority over religious matters to be vested in the superintendents. A paper by Dr. Workman, of Toronto, on the Laws of Insanity in females, and perversions of mind occasioned by disorders of the system, was considered at length. Hartford, Connecticut, and third Wednesday in June, is the time and place fixed for the meeting next year.

Henry Coittol, a Frenchman, was arrested in New York Wednesday evening for stealing silver scraps from the establishment of Ball, Black & Co., Jewelers, Chamberlain and Broadway, committed suicide by shooting himself in his cell, with police handcuffs, by strangling himself with a ribbon attached to his watch.

The steamer Pennsylvania has arrived at New York, from Liverpool.

A terrific rain storm visited western North Carolina Sunday night, doing much damage. Five freshets throughout Iredale and Davy counties. The damage is estimated at $500,000 No lives were lost.

President Grant will spend a couple of hours in Worcester, Mass., to-day, as the guest of the city, and will review a procession of the public school children.

A brother of ex-Mayor Gunther, of New York; Mr. Henry Clark and the driver of a carriage, were seriously injured yesterday at West Point by the running of the vehicle, the horses having run away.

The anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill is a legal holiday in Massachusetts, and was very generally observed yesterday. A military display with civic demonstrations took place in Charlestown.

John M. Moriarty, President of the Irish Republican Association of Pennsylvania, has issued another address. He assures the readership that the Democratic party in this position taken by Mr. Sumner. The Irish Convention in Chicago, he says, was in favor of protection, of universal suffrage, and war with England.

John H. Sims, a notorious character, has been arrested in Syracuse, N. Y., on a charge of selling $400 in counterfeit United States money. A young man named Wheldon was arrested as an accomplice.

Judge Smith has granted a writ of error and stay of proceedings in the case of Messner, condemned to be hanged in Rochester, N. Y., to-day.

Vice President Colfax is in New York city.

The Cincinnati base ball club, the Redstockings, met the Eckfords of Brooklyn yesterday, and beat them, the score standing 21 to 5.

Dr. Alden March, an eminent resident physician, died yesterday morning at Albany, N. Y.

Ex-Collector of Revenue S. M. Saulick, of the Third District of Pennsylvania, was yesterday arrested for alleged perjury and obtaining money under false pretenses, arising out of his late office.

The foundation stone of the monument to the Union dead was laid on Cambridge, Mass., Commons yesterday.

The remains of Junius Brutus Booth have been removed to Green Mount Cemetery, Baltimore, where those of his dead children, including John Wilkes, are to be interred.

In the suit of A. Bell & Co., of the Baltimore *Sun*, against the Chesapeake Bank of Baltimore, to recover $8,000 in gold deposited in 1861, the jury rendered a verdict yesterday morning, awarding plaintiffs $3,000 in gold, with $600 50 interest, also in gold.

The Western Union Railroad, extending from Racine, on Lake Michigan, to Maline, Illinois, on the Mississippi river, has been purchased by Alexander Mitchell, of said office, President of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, and he will immediately assume control of it.

The American residents in the City of Mexico gave a dinner to General Rosecrans on the 5th. The Mexican journals are not satisfied with Mr. Nelson, one of the ministers. They think he will make trouble. The revolution in Queretaro is gaining strength. Arango has pronounced against the Juarez government. General Fernando Ortega, candidate of the opposition party, was elected Governor of Puebla. Negrete was at Toluca, organizing troops against the government. A revolution is reported in Zacatecas.

The Ben. Franklin printing office at Indianapolis was destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss $24,000; insurance $12,500.

McCormick's grist mill at Hull, Canada, was burned yesterday. Loss $20,000.

Ex-Governor Curtin sailed for Europe on the steamship Donan yesterday, and not on Wednesday, as reported.

A jury was finally obtained yesterday, in the trial of Captain Donaldson, and the case will be opened to-day for the prosecution by Chas. D. Johnston, the Criminal Attorney, assisted by Lochland and Col. Slayback are counsel for the defense.

The British bark Mary A. Troop, Capt. Cain, from Jacksonson for New York, was run down and sunk by the steamship Pennsylvania, two hundred miles east of Sandy Hook, on the morning of the 16th inst. The mate and three of the crew were saved; the Captain and the remainder of the crew are reported lost.

The negro who murdered Adkin Lewis, in Burke county, Ga., on Wednesday, was arrested yesterday in Augusta.

Hanum & Leonard's machine shop at Auburn, New York, was burned yesterday. Loss $17,000; insurance $5,000.

Patrick McGrath, in custody at Buffalo for larceny, was yesterday recognized as the murderer of Thomas Haynes, at Detroit, about a month ago.

Miss Annie Surratt, sister of the famous John Surratt, was married yesterday morning in Washington, to Mr. Toney, of the Surgeon General's office.

A Leavenworth telegram says: The steamer Ida Rees which left here April 16, arrived on her return trip from Fort Benton to-day. She was the eleventh boat leaving this point this season, and the trip to and from there was made the round trip in sixty days, the best time on record. Her cargo consists of furs, valued at over $200,000, belonging to F. H. Durfee & Co., of this city, and owners of the boat.

THE PEACE JUBILEE.

Third Day—Immense Audience—Brilliant Ball.

BOSTON, June 17.—The Coliseum, for an hour prior to the opening of the concert to-day, was crammed, and the management were compelled to close the doors. The programme comprised many patriotic and popular selections. Parepa Rosa sung an aria from "Robert," receiving encores. The "Anvil Chorus" was given, and an original triumphal overture on American national airs, introducing "Columbia," was performed, the latter receiving the most enthusiastic plaudits. The grand military march, performed by one thousand instruments, was finely given. The "Star Spangled Banner," sung by Parepa with full chorus, was repeated in response to enthusiastic encores. Mr. Arbuckle's solo on the trumpet was applauded, as were other pieces. The performance closed with singing "Old Hundred" by the whole chorus, accompanied by all the instruments and artillery, the audience joining. The ball to-night was a successful and brilliant affair.

THE Florida Legislature on Monday last, ratified the fifteenth amendment. In the Assembly the vote stood 26 to 13, and in the Senate 12 to 8. The ratification by Florida makes, we believe, including Indiana, twenty-five States which have given it their approval. The votes of twenty-eight States are necessary to complete the ratification.

ADDITIONAL MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Latest Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, June 17—10 P. M.

At the open board in the afternoon there was a large business transacted in No. 2 wheat at $1 08@1 08½, under the month, numerous settlements being made at the inside figure. Other grain quiet and unchanged. In the evening sales of wheat sold at $1 18. Nothing done in other grains or provisions.

Buffalo Market.

BUFFALO, June 17.—Flour unchanged. Wheat firmer; sales 28,500 bushels No 2 Chicago at $1 20½ to arrive; sales at $1 21@1 22 spring; spring, for sample at $1 23; 7,500 bushels No 2 Milwaukee at $1 28; 22,500 bushels at $1 28 to arrive at the close No 2 spring to arrive was firmly held at $1 29 for Milwaukee; $1 28 for Chicago. Corn firmer; sales figures not given; 7,000 for Chicago; sales 8,000 bushels No 2 at 70½c. 19,000 bushels mixed Western on terms at 70@72c in lots; 7,000 bushels do at 69@69c in lots closing steady. Oats dull and heavy; sales 14,000 bushels western at 57c, closing dull. Rye neglected. Highwines nominally unchanged. Pork firm and quiet at $33 for heavy mess, Lard steady at 19@19½c.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, June 17.—Cotton—32c for middlings; sales 165 bales; receipts 559 bales; exports 3,869 bales. Sugar lower; common 9@9½c; prime 12c. Molasses steady; fermenting 55@56c. Coffee—fair 14½@14½c; prime 15½@15½c.

ANTI-RITUALISM.

THE CHICAGO CONFERENCE.

Revision of the Prayer Book—Spiritual Baptismal Regeneration—Resolutions Adopted—Extension of Missionary Work—Promotion of Fraternal Relations with Ministers of Other Denominations.

CHICAGO, June 17.—The Evangelical Episcopal Conference met at nine o'clock this morning. Only about fifty persons were present. A half hour was spent in devotional exercises.

The subject of a revision of the Prayer Book was again taken up. Rev. Mr. Cowgill said he had read in the papers that this meeting means secession from the church. This he denied. It meant reform. He believed, as a conscientious Protestant Episcopalian, the time had come when the men who teach doctrines subversive of the principles of the church should be actively opposed; when the friends of the church pure and undefiled should, instead of standing on the defensive all the time, assume the offensive and bring these innovations to trial. If the principles avowed in the quotation included in the protest were those of the Protestant Episcopal Church, then he was not a member of that body. He believed that this reform could be readily effected, and until all measures peacefully in the body of the Church had failed, he was not in favor of secession. The alteration of some twenty words in the Prayer Book would, he believed, satisfy everybody. He wished the words "priest" and "altar" especially expunged.

Rev. Mr. Oliver proceeded to read his letter of reply to the protest, and concluded with the following resolutions:

Resolved, That in all matters of faith, worship, doctrine, long established rites, ceremonies and usages, we adhere to the decision of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America as expressive of the mind of Christ, and by them we propose to test all departures from the primitive faith, doctrine, long established rites, ceremonies and usages comprised in the principles of the Church.

Resolved, That we shall use all diligence in every available legal and constitutional means in our power to bring before the proper tribunal of our church all those who depart from our principles of faith, worship, long established rites, ceremonies and usages, whether of defect or excess, and that, relying on God we will show such ourselves, and that we hereby pledge our mutual faith to each other to stand by each other through evil and good report in this our work of faith and labor of love.

Resolved, That while we expect the bishops of the church in the approaching Convention to give to them our cordial support, respect and encouragement in the Lord in all measures to defend the faith, doctrine, long-established rites, ceremonies, and usages of the church as delivered unto and by the apostolic inheritance.

Resolved, That we expect the bishops of the church to use in the approaching Convention all their constitutional power to have the Prayer Book so revised that the letter receiving the most enthusiastic plaudits. The grand military march, performed by one thousand instruments, was finely given. The "Star Spangled Banner," sung by Parepa with full chorus, was repeated in response to enthusiastic encores. Mr. Arbuckle's solo on the trumpet was applauded, as were other pieces. The performance closed with singing "Old Hundred" by the whole chorus, accompanied by all the instruments and artillery, the audience joining. The ball to-night was a successful and brilliant affair.

Rev. Mr. Cheney said Bishop Mellvaine's letter had but two points first, that the Prayer Book should not be revised, because it was not perfect. Second, that the Bishops opposed to touch the doctine of spiritual baptismal regeneration, as taught in the Prayer Book. If this was true, they had made a most unfortunate selection of language, for it undoubtedly does teach it. No one could read it and not compels the minister to teach an error which he does not believe. Surely, he, Mellvaine, had no right to revise that Prayer Book. The reformers in the primitive church, who, themselves avowed that a time would come when revision would be necessary. This book was not perfect, but in its incarnations it was the Bible. The Bible is God's book; the Prayer Book only man's work. It was perfect as far as it may be touched. By and by the Bishops will be with us in this work. They now await the revision in need. It must come, and now is the time for it. Even now one of them was so far out of line as to say that the Church was free from those published in the official Episcopal organ in the diocese of Ohio. He never stronger in the faith than he was leaving the Church. He was born in it; it was his heritage, and he would die in it. Nothing else would remain an Episcopalian forever; even if he stood alone as the only Episcopalian.

Rev. Mr. Newton offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this Conference recognizes as a careful revision of the Book of Common Prayer is needful to the healing of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

Resolved, That all words or phrases seeming to teach that the Christian Ministry is a priesthood, or that the Lord's Supper is a sacrifice, or that any unbearable from baptism, should be removed from the Prayer Book.

The Conference then adjourned till 2:30. When the morning session commenced there were ten bishops present. Before the close of the session was coincided the hall was filled, and the galleries crowded. The bishops were the earnest advocates of revision in the earnest denunciation of what they considered errors. Evils in the Book of Common Prayer, testified the entire sympathy of the audience with the objects of the Conference.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention reassembled at three o'clock. The best method of revising the Prayer Book was then discussed. The President thought the desired changes could be effected without any extensive revision.

The Chairman of the Committee on resolutions reported the following resolutions:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Conference, it is the duty of the evangelical men in the different dioceses to take measures to inform the people of our church through the public press respecting the vital questions which now agitate the church.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Conference that either the American Missionary Society should cease to exist or that the control of its missionary action be formed on the voluntary principle to conduct that work.

Resolved, That this Conference recommend the evangelical men of the church to unite together by all such means as they may deem best to promote fraternal and Christian relations with the ministers of other churches, especially by uniting with them in such grand and glorious work as the Christian Union.

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Remarks were made by Rev. Dr. Newton, Col. Ayering, Rev. Mr. Clements, Rev. Dr. Andrews, Bishop McIlvaine, and Bishop Cheney. Bishop McIlvaine said he was firmly held at $1 29 for Milwaukee; $1 28 for Chicago. Corn dull; sales figures not given; 7,000 for Chicago; sales 8,000 bushels No 2 at 70½c. 19,000 bushels mixed Western on terms at 70@72c in lots; 7,000 bushels do at 69@69c in lots closing steady. Oats dull and heavy; sales 14,000 bushels western at 57c, closing dull. Rye neglected. Highwines nominally unchanged. Pork firm and quiet at $33 for heavy mess, Lard steady at 19@19½c.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Paris Journalists Fined and Imprisoned—Collision Between Troops and Coal Miners—Several Persons Killed—Opening of the New German Port of Heppens—The Republicans Protest Against the Presence of Montpensier in Spain—Relations of England with Mexico—The John Bright Letter in Parliament, &c.

Paris Tranquil.

PARIS, June 17.—The city is entirely tranquil, and no fears of further disorder.

Newspaper Men to be Imprisoned.

The manager of *Le Rappel*, a newspaper recently started in the interest of the anti-dynasty party, has been sentenced to four months' imprisonment for inciting contempt of the government. The editor was sentenced to six months' imprisonment and fined three thousand francs, and each printer to one month's imprisonment and a fine of one thousand francs.

Collision Between Troops and Coal Miners.

A very formidable collision occurred yesterday, at St. Etinn, between some coal miners and National troops, whereby several lives were lost. The miners made an attempt to rescue some prisoners who were held by the military. Stones were used on both sides, but the rioters at length dispersed, after seven men were killed and as many injured. Five of the soldiers are badly wounded.

New Port at Heppens.

BREMEN, June 17.—King William to-day opened the new naval port of Heppens, at the mouth of the Ja bde river. He made a speech, in which he returned thanks to the promoters of the enterprise. He said although the late King commenced this work, political circumstances subsequently interfered with the establishment of a German port here, but Providence in the meantime had brought about what his brother began. He would look with cheerful confidence for the developement in the future of the young German navy.

MADRID, June 17.—Great public meetings have been held by the Republicans in Valladolid and Seville, to protest against the presence in Spain at the present time of Montpensier.

In the Cortes to-day, Gen. Prim declared that all military officers who refused to take the oath to respect and obey the new constitution would have their names stricken from the rolls of the army.

Senor Sagosta, Minister of the Interior, said now that the constitution and regency have been accomplished demonstrations in the streets would be considered a legal offense, and be prohibited. This declaration produced a great sensation in the Chamber. Marshal Serrano will take the oath of office as Regent of Spain Friday. Troubles are apprehended on the occasion.

The Porte Protests.

LONDON, June 17.—A dispatch from Constantinople states that the Porte protests against the power assumed by the Pasha of Egypt to issue invitations to crowned heads for the opening of the Suez Canal, and declares that it is maintained, should only emanate from the Sultan as the superior of the Pasha.

Italian Parliament Prorogued.

FLORENCE, June 17.—Parliament was prorogued to-day by the King.

House of Commons.

LONDON, June 17, Midnight.—In the House of Commons this evening, Lord Stanley, Foreign Secretary, in reply to an inquiry of Mr. Beaumont, said when the Republic of Mexico was re-established, it declined non-intercourse with the Powers which recognized the Empire.

Mr. Gladstone, the head of the Cabinet, would remain an Episcopalian forever; even if he stood alone as the only Episcopalian.

Rev. Mr. Newton offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That all who teach that Baptism is a careful revision of the Book of Common Prayer is needful to the healing of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

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Resolved, That this Conference recommend the evangelical men of the church to unite together by all such means as they may deem best to promote fraternal and Christian relations with the ministers of other churches, especially by uniting with them in such grand and glorious work as the Christian Union.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Conference that either the American Missionary Society should cease to exist or that the control of its missionary action be formed on the voluntary principle to conduct that work.

Remarks were made by Rev. Dr. Newton, Col. Ayering, Rev. Mr. Clements, Rev. Dr. Andrews, Bishop McIlvaine, and Bishop Cheney. Bishop McIlvaine said he was firmly held at $1 29 for Milwaukee; $1 28 for Chicago. Corn dull; sales figures not given; 7,000 for Chicago; sales 8,000 bushels No 2 at 70½c. 19,000 bushels mixed Western on terms at 70@72c in lots; 7,000 bushels do at 69@69c in lots closing steady. Oats dull and heavy; sales 14,000 bushels western at 57c, closing dull. Rye neglected. Highwines nominally unchanged. Pork firm and quiet at $33 for heavy mess, Lard steady at 19@19½c.

CUBA.

Landing of a Filibuster Expedition.

They Join Jordan's Forces—The Spaniards Frightened—Arbitrary Arrests—An Expedition from Philadelphia—Suspicious Movements of the Delphine—Members of the Cuban Junta Arrested in New York for Violation of the Neutrality Laws—The Battle at Puerto del Padre—Important Results—Gen. Jordan's Command—American Troops a Source of Terror to the Spaniards —The Cholera—Fight at Brinoosa, &c., &c., &c.

HAVANA, June 18.—An expedition of six hundred filibusters from the United States are reported landed yesterday at Puerto. They effected a landing without being molested, and immediately marched to the interior, where they have already joined the forces under Jordan. The Spaniards are getting frightened.

Arbitrary arrests of suspected parties still continue, and espionage is increasing.

NEW YORK, June 17.—It is reported a steamer is about to leave here with seventy-men and arms and ammunition for Cuba.

BOSTON, June 17.—The steamer Delphine has sailed without clearance, with men, arms and ammunition for the Cuban or Haytien insurgents.

BOSTON, June 17.—The steamer Delphine, which arrived Sunday from Philadelphia, ostensibly with a cargo of coal, went suddenly to sea last night under suspicious circumstances. She cleared at the Custom House for Kingston, Jamaica, and according to her manifest has a cargo of provisions, but it is supposed her destination is Hayti, with a military material for the rebels. The Haytien Charge d'Affaires was in the city yesterday, and attempted to detain her, but too late.

PHILADELPHIA, June 17.—Two hundred and fifty filibusters have proceeded in a tug boat down the bay to a steamship on which to embark for Cuba.

NEW YORK, June 17.—Yesterday the United States Grand Jury found bills of indictment against Jose Morales Lemus, and Messrs. Basseno, Morea, Barcia and Gal. Ryan for fitting out a military expedition which left here about the first of May for Cuba, in violation of the neutrality laws. None of the parties were arrested last night, and others presented themselves this morning. Bail was refused in the case of Lemus, and he was committed to the Tombs. Bail was given in $5,000 each to answer the indictment, and in $2,500 additional to keep the peace, in the case of Gen. Dwight Townsend, ex-Congressman, and the parties set at liberty.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—Intelligence received here by the friends of Cuba represent that the fight at Puerto del Padre was a most important one than at first reported. The effect of the defeat of the Spanish troops was very decisive, almost destroying the effectiveness of the Spanish forces in that portion of the Island. It opens up direct communication with the coast, and enables the forces of the Cuban army to protect the landing of reinforcements from the United States.

The first Cuban independence here are very solicitous to hear from Gen. Jordan's command. It is known that for some days he has been in close proximity to a large force of the Spanish troops, but opposed the union of the boroughs with Pittsburgh. That city, he said, was controlled by a political clique, whose aim was to control the city as far as practicable in order to share a full deal of the "spoils" of office, and the people of the South Side should and could have a municipality of their own. They had a population of thirty thousand inhabitants, and everything necessary for making themselves a prosperous town. One advantage alone derived from consolidation would be an organized police force, which protection he believed they did not now have. He spoke at considerable length and his remarks were applauded.

Burgess Ammon in response to calls made a short address. He said he was in favor of consolidation first last and all the time. He thought the citizens of the south side boroughs should have a municipality of their own. He agreed with Mr. Brown that the boroughs were entirely neglected by the city. He thought other boroughs or townships in the State with the same population, in order to facilitate the business of the Committee, would appoint a competent Surveyor be appointed by the Chairman of the meeting. The Company the Committee and survey and locate the ward boundary lines, &c.

The motion was carried.

Mr. Evans moved that the different boroughs bear their pro rata share of the expenses incurred by the employment of a Surveyor. Carried.

W. C. Aughlinbaugh, Esq., was next called upon and said he was in favor of consolidation of the south side boroughs, but he also favored their annexation to Pittsburgh. Pittsburgh did not rank first, second nor third to any city in the Union. Although it had a population of thirty-five thousand, and manufactures not be outdone, it was not spoken of in connection with the cities of the West, and why? Because Pittsburgh was surrounded by so many boroughs and townships, by rural districts, that all these form one great city and enjoy the advantages of the same. Water facilities, police, &c., were considerations of the utmost importance, and a system of such could only be secured by consolidation with the city. He said that consolidation must eventually take place with the city. His remarks were received with great applause.

On motion adjourned to meet at the call of the committee.

SUPPOSED INFANTICIDE.—The body of an infant was discovered in a cesspool connected with the premises at the corner of Veto street and Gyeralley, Third ward, Allegheny, Wednesday evening. A jury was empanneled by Coroner Clawson, and after viewing the remains, which was of a male child and two stories in height, was destroyed, together with the valuable machinery contained therein. The insurance amounts to about $6,500, but no estimate of the loss has been made. The origin of the fire is unknown, and it is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

ANNIVERSARY.—The third annual celebration of the Belles Lettres Society of the Bishop Bowman Institute will take place this evening at 8 o'clock P. M.

SOUTH SIDE MUNICIPALITY.

A Committee Appointed to Report a Plan for Consolidation—Remarks on the Subject.

Pursuant to a call issued some days since, a spirited meeting of the citizens residing in the boroughs on the South Side, was held in the Town Hall, Birmingham, last evening, to take into consideration the question of consolidating the boroughs into one municipality.

Earl Granville, in reply, admitted the attentionality of the letter, and said the Cabinet had decided to decline the proposal. It pursued if the bill should be rejected. He knew that neither of his colleagues, except Mr. Bright, had any knowledge of the contents of the letter until it was published. He thought the Cabinet was not responsible for the individual opinions of its members, and further declared Mr. Bright's language, and that Mr. Bright was authorized in saying that he had no intention to express disrespect to their lordships, and that if any pain had been caused to them by his words, he expressed his unfeigned regret.

Earl Granville then proceeded to make some remarks on the Irish Church bill, when Earl Derby rose to a point of order. A general scene followed. Lords Harrowby and Salisbury also rose.

Amid intense excitement, Earl Granville reiterated his statements that the Government regretted any intention of menacing the House of Lords.

The debate of the bill was then resumed. Earl Derby objected to the principle of the measure. It was a grand question, and was contrary to the act of union and the coronation oath. He believed the agitation on the subject then going on, the actions of the Liberation Society, in combination with other parties, calculated to sever Church and State, not only in Ireland but in England. He objected not merely to the special details, but to the principle of the bill. In his speech on moving the second reading, Lord Granville had only referred to the details and not to the general principle of the bill. Men like the Archbishop of Canterbury, who supported the reading, objected to the details of the bill. In respect to the Maynooth grant, the provisions for the capitalization of the yearly grant were inconsistent with the preamble of the bill. Taking in view the treatment of the Irish on a former occasion, he distrusted Earl Granville's assertion, that all amendments would receive careful consideration. The course he (Derby) had taken was not as factious of the Conservatives, but on his own convictions that the bill was impolitic and immoral.

London Money Market.

LONDON, Evening, June 17.—Consols for money 92¾, for account 92¾. Five-twenties 86½; do at Frankfort, 86½@86¾. Erie, 26; Illinois, 89¾.

Paris Bourse.

PARIS, June 17.—Bourse steady; rentes 70 francs 25 centimes.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, June 17.—Cotton active; middling uplands 12½@12¾d; doOrleans 12¾@12¾d; sales 15,000 bales.

California white wheat 9s 7d; red western 8s 7d. Flour 25s 6d. Corn—mixed 27s 1d for new; 28s 6d for old. Oats 3s 4d. Barley 3s. Peas 37s. Pork 97s. Beef 99s. Lard 73s. Cheese 79s. Bacon 62s.

London Produce Market.

LONDON, June 17.—Spirits of turpentine 30s 6d. Calcutta linse

The Daily Commercial.

FRIDAY, JUNE 18, 1869.

THROUGHOUT the South the grain crop is large and safe. In some parts a greater breadth of wheat was sown, and farmers of this class have been well rewarded. Cheaper bread is confidently counted on in the South. At any rate, enough for home supply has been grown there. The Northwest will bring forth a great crop, and at this moment the prospect of cheaper bread everywhere is very promising.

A MOVEMENT is on foot in Philadelphia to bring out Col. WM. B. THOMAS as an independent Republican candidate for Governor. It is said that "the movement will have the support of strong men and be vigorously prosecuted." Col. THOMAS was appointed Collector of the Port of Philadelphia by President LINCOLN, and removed by President JOHNSON. He is a citizen of high standing and has a good war record.

THE London *Times* has already got itself into a promising frame of mind on the Alabama question. While denying that the building of the Alabama was really unlawful, it admits that it would have been better had the ship been seized and her sailing prevented by the Government; and what ever offense was committed by not doing this the *Times* says England is ready to submit to any tribunal as soon as America desires. If this is really the temper of the British Government there ought to be no difficulty about settling the question without submitting it to arbitration, which, by the way, we are not likely to assent to. Perhaps the language of the *Times* foreshadows the response to Minister MOTLEY'S declaration that America is ready to listen to any offer that England is prepared to make.

IT is well for the New York *Tribune* that it is printed so far away, otherwise the "organ" might crush it with one of its ponderous blows, or squelch it entirely with one of those frowns which are intended to be perfectly withering. Our metropolitan contemporary is lucky in this respect, and we hope it will never experience a calamity so great as would be that of incurring the displeasure of a power so tremendous as our "organ" is. What the *Tribune* has been doing, which, but for distance, would cause its instant annihilation, may be inferred from the following quotation from an editorial article on the character of the New York Legislature:

> "It was the most harmless assemblage that ever met in our capital." * * * Even the most monstrous measures, such as the Central Underground Railroad, could not get through the Assembly, until the company paid out $100 a vote. Certain rings. These rings were so well organized this year that they moved in solid phalanx in behalf or against any measure they chose. * * * A red pocket handkerchief denoted the manner in which the members were to vote. Whenever the Clerk had read the title of a bill, and, having taken a look at the leader, if he considered the ring satisfied, would march to the front of the Clerk's desk, and carefully blow his nose with his red thing. Every member of the ring would vote in favor of the measure, and on the contrary, the leader of the floor faction, would flourish his handkerchief toward the floor, to denote that his followers should vote against the measure. * * * There were more than one entitled to the cognomen of petty larceny chaps than were ever seen before in a Legislature. In fact, it was the cheapest Legislature that ever assembled. Heretofore it was hard to buy a man's vote on an important measure—for instance one affecting the Central or Erie road, and which would put millions in the pockets of those concerned—for less than $50; but this year votes of that kind were sold for $100.

Now hereabouts a cry like that of a pack of wolves when disturbed in prosecuting their gentle calling, would be raised against this sort of talk as outrageous generalization and excruciating vagueness; and the *Tribune* would stand a chance of being denounced by the very first convention that met. Our "ring" would not stand it—exemption from criticism having created in their minds the belief that they really are the most virtuous set of fellows going. But the people don't think so, and that is what has "caused this great commotion."

THE GREAT PEACE FESTIVAL.

Now that the result of the great Peace Jubilee has been given to the world, a brief sketch of the festival, with a summary of its component parts, may prove interesting. The idea was first conceived by Mr. P. S. GILMORE, about two years ago, and it is admitted on all hands that he alone is entitled to the credit of its inception. The progress at first was very slow, but the idea gradually expanded until it assumed the magnitude of the grandest musical achievement of the age—drawing together hosts of people from all parts of the country, summoning the best musical talent, calling into existence the largest audience hall in the world, and involving the expenditure of hundreds of thousands of dollars. When the preliminary arrangements had been completed, and the organization of a chorus of over ten thousand voices, an orchestra of corresponding dimensions, and a ballet department, placed in competent hands, the building was contracted for, and two hundred men were employed day and night for a period of over two months.

The chorus was selected by Mr. EBEN TOURJEE, Director of the New England Conservatory of Music, and the duties were at once arduous and responsible. His first circular, inviting the co-operation of the musical people of the country, was issued on the 10th of March, and so favorable were the responses that he had to issue a second circular about the middle of April stating that the chorus was already full. Of the chorus organizations accepted, 67 belonged to Massachusetts, 15 to New Hampshire, 3 to Vermont, 6 to Maine, 5 to Connecticut, 2 to Rhode Island, 3 to New York, 1 to Illinois, and 2 to Ohio. The chorus constituted from the above societies numbered in the aggregate 10,284 voices.

The soloists embraced, in addition to Madame PAREPA ROSA and Miss ADELAIDE PHILLIPS—who were secured to sing much of the solo music—a large number of leading singers, male and female.

The orchestra was organized by Mr. J. THOMAS BALDWIN, who, after long and wearisome negotiations with the principal musicians of our larger cities, made selections of various bands, orchestral performers, etc., numbering in the aggregate 930 performers, representing the following cities: 400 from New York; 230 from Boston and vicinity; from Philadelphia 70; Baltimore 30; Troy 25; Montreal and Quebec, 15; Chicago 15; Cincinnati 12; Hartford 10; New Haven 6; Albany 4, and Springfield 4; making a total of 930. In addition to these the following cities and towns were represented: Salem, Lawrence, Weymouth and Taunton, Mass.; Rockland and Wiscasset, Me.; Norwalk, Ohio; Medina, N. Y.; Pittsburgh, Pa.; Stamford, Conn.; Salem, N. C.; Milwaukee, Wis.; St. Louis, Mo.; Washington, D. C., and Stirzler, Germany. In addition to the above, there were seventeen bands engaged for furnishing incidental music for the festival. The instruments for the orchestral music were classified into two orchestras—one for symphony music, and such other strains as were given by instruments alone, and the other for oratorio and popular music—the bands above mentioned joining with all others in grand concert on the 15th and 17th instants. The select orchestra comprised 115 first violins; 100 second violins; 65 violincellos; 65 violas, and 65 double basses—making a total of 410 stringed instruments. Of wind instruments, 8 flutes, 8 clarionettes, 8 oboes, 8 bassoons, 12 horns, 8 trumpets, 9 trombones, 3 tubas, 10 drums—total 74. Grand total 484. The grand orchestra, in addition to the instruments constituting the select orchestra, contained piccolos and flutes, 25; E♭ clarionettes, 20; B♭ clarionettes, 50; E♭ cornets, 50; B♭ cornets, 75; E♭ alto horns, 75; B♭ tenor horns, 25; tenor trombones, 50; bass trombones, 25; B♭ bar. tubas, 25; E♭ bass tubas, 75; small drums, 50; bass drums, 25; cymbals, 10; triangles, 10; total 500; select orchestra, 484; grand total, 1,074. The distinguished Ole Bull was first leading violinist.

The Coliseum, or building extemporized for the occasion, is five hundred feet long by three hundred feet wide, the upright walls being thirty-six feet high. It is built entirely of wood, over 2,000,000 feet of lumber having been consumed in its construction. It has a capacity to accommodate, sitting and standing, about fifty thousand persons. The accommodations are divided into a parquette and four galleries, or balconies, extending around the four sides of the building—the parquette occupying only the space between the galleries. Over two-fifths of the whole building was devoted to the chorus and orchestra. It is lighted by 6,702 lights of 9x12 glass, 20 skylights, 6 by 12 feet each, and 9,226 lights of 10x12 glass. The roof comprised 170,500 square feet, and 50 tons of felt and cement were used in covering it. Upwards of four miles of gas pipe (25,000 feet) were put in, with 2,400 burners, arranged in clusters or stars of six burners each. The building was decorated in the most elaborate manner, and presented a scene of rare beauty and grandeur during the festival.

The rehearsals, preliminary to the grand demonstrations, were in themselves musical events of great magnitude. One of these is thus described:

> The rehearsal consisted of four pieces, viz: the Triumphal Overture," written by U. C. Conyers, and never played before; the "Peace Festival March," also new; Gounod's "Ave Maria," and the overture to Rossini's "William Tell." The last two pieces were received with an enthusiasm unbounded in Boston's musical annals. There was a large audience present, composed of critics from almost every State in the Union, and after the sublimely tender, pleadingly pathetic melody of the "Ave Maria" had ripened into its full intensity at the finale, letting out the whole quaver, crash and glory of two hundred violins, the effect was magnificent. A shout went up from far and near in the hall, and the musicians should themselves, so delighted were they. Then came the great trial in the William Tell, with the oboes and the slow mellowing of the melody into thunderous accord. It was difficult, but Mr. Gilmore only requested one correction. The great body played in unison. It seemed as if each man took up a many voiced instrument, made upon it, with his hands alone produced all the sounds. When Mr. Gilmore stepped down from his leader's stand, dripping wet with the perspiration of excitement, and hard work, his friends rushed around him, caught him by the hand, and one cried out, "Gilmore, you've done it!" They had doubted until then, but could do so no longer.

REFORM IN THE OFFICE HOLDING SERVICE.

Whatever mistakes may have been made thus far, by the National Administration, have been due solely to the gross, unhealthy growth of a dozen administrations—forced upon the President in the distribution of the Federal patronage. That system demanded that political service should be considered the proper basis of all claims for the lower grade of official positions. To be sure, the qualifications of candidates were scrutinized, but this was too often a secondary consideration. It would be strange if the President and the Heads of Department had not been deceived into appointing unfit men to important offices, but such appointments, we believe, will not be found to exceed in number those of a similar kind made by administrations in ante-war times, especially when the increased dimensions of the public service is considered. Be that as it may, we have a great deal of confidence that these "mistakes" by the appointing power will turn out blessings in disguise, and that at the next session of Congress we shall hear from the President a strong and earnest appeal for a reform in the civil service of the country, based upon the simple principle that the people have a right to be served by the best obtainable ability and the highest personal integrity, without regard to any considerations of race, locality or politics—of course reserving the one important point that loyalty, in its broad and comprehensive sense, shall be an essential qualification in all Government officials.

We believe that President GRANT appreciates the evils of the present system of making party service a passport to office, to a much greater extent than any of his predecessors. His manner of life, in the army and while in retirement, never brought him in contact with the horde of office seekers who swell the throng that gathers to the national capital every four years. Other Presidents have entered the White House, in a manner, indurated to this species of pressure, by personal experience as politicians, but General GRANT had not become hardened, and therefore possessed the capacity of appreciating the evil in its utmost extent. It is in this view of the case that we anticipate from the President a distinct avowal in his first annual message, of the necessity for reform in appointments to the minor grade of public offices.

The bill prepared by Mr. JENCKES, one of the Representatives from Rhode Island, for a reform in the civil service, will be earnestly pressed upon Congress at its next session, and if it has the support of the Executive will probably become a law. Although we have heretofore referred to this measure, its importance makes it well worth refreshing the minds of our readers by a repetition of its principal provisions. The chief feature of the system Mr. JENCKES has embodied in his bill, is a board of five commissioners, to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice of the Senate, who shall hold office for five years, to be called the "Civil Service Examining Board," whose most important duties are to prescribe the qualifications and to provide for the examination and probation of candidates for office. The examination being passed, a period of probation, during which the tenure of office is conditional, is determined by the Board. This proclamation being made, it is ordered that the applicants who stand highest in order of merit, shall have the preference in appointment. A vacancy may be filled by the senior in the next lower grade, or by the successful competitor under a new examination for that particular vacancy. Seniority is described as depending on the rank obtained on examination, "having regard also to seniority in the service." It is expressly stated that promotions may be made for merit, irrespective of seniority, after a special examination, and the Board is authorized to call to its aid and advice men learned in any of the branches to which the examinations relate. It also has power to prescribe rules for the removal or suspension of officers, for the mode of preferring charges against them, and of conducting their trial. The President has power to revoke an appointment, but in that case the officer removed is entitled to a trial if he demands one.

This bill deals only with inferior officers whose appointment is made by the President or by the heads of department. It does not touch places which are to be filled by the advice and consent of the Senate. It relates only to appointments which may be made in secret, but which are an hundred fold more numerous than those which await the confirmation of the Senate, and without which the government could not be carried on. They are the offices which are held to be sport of the political whirlwind. But the bill also provides "that the President and also the Senate may require any person applying for or recommended for any office which requires confirmation by the Senate, to be examined as to his qualifications, either before or after being commissioned." It is not difficult to see that with a right-minded President this provision would be enforced in a manner that would soon weed incompetency out of all branches of the public service.

In England, and in France and other continental countries, a system in many respects the same as that proposed by Mr. JENCKES, has been in operation for many years, and although it was inaugurated in the face of a great deal of opposition, time has demonstrated its wisdom in promoting the highest degree of efficiency.

Mr. JENCKES has introduced his bill into the House three times, but failed in every instance to bring it to a vote. At the next session, we believe, he will be more fortunate. Public attention since the advent of the new administration has been arrested by the evils growing out of the spoils system, and especially has the administration been made to feel them in their full force. Taking advantage of this opportunity, the friends of reform in the civil service, on the basis indicated in Mr. JENCKES's bill, contemplate holding meetings throughout the Union, before the meeting of Congress, in order to excite public attention to a measure which only needs to be understood to be generally acceptable.

A NEW ERA opens in diplomacy: The *Herald* correspondent has been "interviewing" the Spanish Minister at Washington. Said the correspondent: "What about Cuba, Mr. Rolero?" "Oh, it is virtually at an end," he said, with a satisfactory shrug of his shoulders. "Which is at an end, the insurrection or the Spanish power in Cuba?" "Oh, the insurrection," he replied. "There is very little left of it," he continued, "and it will soon be put down—that is, if no new political complications should arise." The Spanish Minister seemed to be satisfied that the policy of our Government towards Cuba will not be changed, and he therefore gives himself little trouble on that score.

MR. HOWARD, of the British Legation at Washington, has been sent to Madrid. He is the gentleman whose indiscreet expressions in regard to the Alabama treaty were alluded to by Senator Grimes in his letter to the London *Times*. Mr. Howard said that England had claims enough against us to offset all claimed for the acts of the Alabama. Taken in connection with some other English utterances, these words indicated a disposition to premature self-congratulation in the formation of a treaty that, while it seemed to accord a good deal, would, in fact, accord nothing.

WHEN the order was issued transferring Gen. Halleck from the Military Division of the Pacific to this side of the Mississippi, the belief was entertained that he would resign—perhaps this was the intention of the order. But he don't resign: on the contrary, he is going to comply. He has very large business interests on the Pacific slope to look after, which made his station at San Francisco profitable as well as pleasant. He must be worth over half a million, mostly made in real estate operations.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

New York congratulates itself that all the pickpockets have gone to the Boston jubilee.

> "What is the reason—can you guess—
> Why men are poor and women thinner?
> So much do they for dinner dress,
> That nothing's left to dress for dinner."

This is the way they do up things in Bucharest: A brigand of herculean strength was about to be hanged for murder. He burst the straps which bound him like flax, seized the executioner, and hung him before assistance could arrive. He was thereupon appointed to his victim's office.

On the spot where Generals Grant and Pemberton arranged the terms for the surrender of Vicksburg there has been placed a ten-inch columbiad, with an appropriate inscription engraved upon it. The marble monument which was originally erected there had been seriously marred by relic-seekers.

J. Ross Browne, the present United States Minister at the Court of Pekin, agrees in opinion with Sir Rutherford Alcock, the British ambassador, that the Chinese are opposed to operations of foreigners in the interior. They will condescend, however, to allowing foreigners to employ capital and labor in working the coal hillsides, their own heavy machinery being nowhere, "the outside barbarians" (as they politely designate all foreigners) may introduce it at their own proper cost and peril.

The steeple of Christ Church, Philadelphia, completed in 1755, is to be thoroughly repairable and substantial in the city. The chime of bells hanging in it was the first imported into the United States.

San Francisco papers report that notwithstanding the orders of the Treasury Department prohibiting the killing of seals in Alaska, large numbers of fur seal skins are being brought to that port. It is stated that one steamer which recently arrived there brought down 50,000 of these skins, valued at over three hundred thousand dollars.

Golnr M. Crain, of the Isle of Jura, kept 180 Christmases in his own house. Johannes de Temporibus died in 1014, aged 361 years. Thos. Parr died in 1635, aged 253. Henry Jenkins died in 1670, aged 169 years. Numos of Cuyna, of Bengal, died in 1566, aged 350. Thomas Carn died in 1588, aged 207. Hundreds of such cases can be cited.

PERSONAL.

At the last meeting of the New York Historical Society, a biography of John Lawrance, a distinguished member of the Congress of the Confederation, who died in 1810, was read. He was born in England in 1750, but came to this country in 1767. At the outbreak of the Revolution he "threw his whole energy into the cause," and was made a Colonel in General McDougal's brigade. In 1779, owing to his great legal abilities, he was selected by Washington as Judge Advocate General of the Continental army, and in September, 1780, had charge of the trial of Major Andre, and sentenced him to execution on the 2d of October in that year. At the close of the Revolution, Lawrance left the army and returned to New York with his family.

Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams have just been offered $50,000 in gold to play for one season in Australia. They were recently offered $25,000 for a California professionally.

It is rumored that M. Le Comte de Turenne, Second Secretary of the French Legation, is about to commit matrimony with a Washington belle. The Comte is a descendant of the great Turenne.

Reverdy Johnson is as busy as ever in the Baltimore courts. Important cases and heavy fees in the especial legal weakness of the great dinner-out.

General Dix arrived at home on Wednesday afternoon, on the steamship Cimbria from Havre. He is not expected in Washington, and is anxious on landing to see the latest telegrams from Paris, the state of public feeling there when he left being such as to excite the liveliest apprehensions of political trouble. The General expresses himself convinced that the Empire and Emperor are too strongly rooted in the success of any revolutionary movement that may be made by the democratic party.

General Hamilton, in his canvass for the Governorship of Texas, declares that if elected he will never pardon a fairly convicted criminal.

One of the sets at the "hop" at West Point on Monday night was made of General Grant and Miss Steele, of Washington; Gen. Sherman and Mrs. Audenried; Admiral Porter and Miss Nellie Grant; and Lieut. Hosmer and Miss ——, of Georgetown. The attempts of the President and Gen. Sherman to go through the dance with credit were by no means successful, the Chief Magistrate seeming to lack energy, and the General of the Army, on the other hand, exhibiting an immense amount of nervous activity, but little caution. Hosmer was shocking to see a first lieutenant punch the President by way of admonition, and a colonel use the accessories to him at Washington has yet been appointed.

Of John Brougham, the New York *Star* says: His benefit netted him $7,000. He at once paid off the last charged coming to his share, gave to poor actress who had a number of children, and but little work. He gave $50 to the Seymour fund, and is here willing to bet a hat he'll spend the whole $7,000 in less than six months. He's a good fellow.

Professor Raphael Pumpelly, who has spent several years in China and Japan in official relations with their governments, has written for the July *Galaxy*, which will appear this week, an exceedingly important article on "Our Impending Chinese Problem"—which is nothing less than the *China-cation* of the United States.

George Peabody stated on Wednesday, to a New York reporter, that he had given away, altogether, $7,000,000. He first made his family rich, by securing to the members thereof $1,000,000. His gift to the Peabody Institute in Baltimore was $1,000,000. He presented something like $1,400,000 to the Universities of Harvard and Yale, and to institutions in Salem, Danvers, and elsewhere. He presented $2,000,000 to aid the cause of education in the South—$1,000,000 in cash, and $1,000,000 at 80 per cent. bonds, "which," said Mr. Peabody, "will eventually be good."

The Emperor Napoleon has purchased a palace on the Palatine Hill, in Rome, which he is no doubt fitting up as a place of refuge for the Imperial family in the event of his expulsion from the Tuileries.

THE *Evening Mail* proposes the following sensible solution of the Fourth of July German problem:

> "Thus the matter stands, and as we have said before, we know of no better way to settle it satisfactorily, than to propose a union of our forces and set up grand and glorious Germania Day as the Fifth of July. If this is done in time, we believe most, if not all of our German citizens will fall in line, as they have ever done when the country called them in times of danger or in need. Who will be the first to move in the conciliatory effort?"

THE Philadelphia *Telegraph* is of the opinion that the poorest way to reform legislative abuses will be sending back to Harrisburg such men as Stokes, Davis, Bonn, Adaire, Cloud and Hong. These individuals have been tested, and they have been found wanting.

PENNSYLVANIA SLATE.

Slate Mining in the Lehigh Valley.

THE SLATE TRADE OF SLATINGTON.

Facts and Figures for Builders.

Ten years ago, had one predicted that Drake's experiment on Oil Creek would give to the world a new illuminator, he would have been set down as a visionary. To Drake's perseverance, however, Pennsylvania is to-day indebted for a trade that is only second to her coal trade. The growth of the oil trade of Pennsylvania is the greatest marvel of our day, yet those conversant with the history of its rise and progress would in all probability scout the idea that another trade equally sudden and marvellous in its development should succeed it. And yet it is possible that Pennsylvania, after furnishing petroleum for the world, and a large proportion of the coal and iron consumed on the continent, will also furnish a similar proportion of slate for building purposes. This statement will startle people who have never heard of Slatington, and who are in the habit of viewing slate simply as an excellent assistant in the task of solving mathematical problems. For the benefit of this class, we will state that Pennsylvania already furnishes the greater portion of all the roofing slate used in the country. Slatington, on the Lehigh, is the slate mart of the United States. Should any of our readers ever visit the section commonly termed the "slate fever" upon reading this article, and desire to substantiate in his own person the facts here set forth, by securing a ticket for Allentown, and after journeying through a portion of Northampton county, among the quarries, settle down in

THE VILLAGE BUILT OF STONE.

Slatington is a beautiful town, situate on the Lehigh, composed of buildings built almost exclusively of slate. The town is a trifle over seventy miles north of Philadelphia, and about one hundred west of New York, whither the greater proportion of all the slate mined in the Lehigh valley finds its way. The town has been built up principally within the last three years. Its growth, although not so rapid as that of the towns on Oil creek, has not been attended with the same diffidence. The visitor perceives at a glance the evidence of solidity, steadiness, and a stable foundation for a superstructure. Here, within a radius of thirty miles, are upwards of forty slate quarries, and thirteen factories, where the slate thus quarried is manufactured. These quarries and factories furnish employment to thousands of hands, and millions of capital. Throughout the entire section of the State, it would be impossible to find a single shingled house or any description. Allentown, which has a population of about 10,000, has nearly all slate roofs in it. Throughout the country, whichever way one turns, there is nothing but slate. Even in many instances the entire surface is built of slate, presenting a very handsome appearance. Factories, churches, school houses, dwellings, barns, stables, corn-cribs—even the pigeon houses are roofed with slate. Before the largest slate quarries in the United States are to be found. Here also are some of the largest establishments in the country engaged in the business of manufacturing school slates.

A single concern turned out last year upwards of one million rough school slates, manufactured or framed four hundred and twenty thousand, and, in addition to this prodigious work, mined eleven hundred and ten squares of roofing slate, and split and quarried two hundred and seventy feet. Here is another concern that mined last year 5,567 squares, 830,745 school slates, 3,500 feet flagging, and 32,911 square feet manufactured blackboards. Each of these is only an annual review of the Slate Trade of Slatington and vicinity from January 1, 1868, to January 1, 1869, published in the *Mining Journal of Mining*, from which we learn that the total amount of roofing slate quarried numbered seventy-three thousand two hundred and forty squares, or upwards of seven million three hundred thousand feet. The same report states that upwards of three million three hundred thousand roofing slate were found manufactured, were turned out of the factories. Besides this large and valuable quantity of flagging, slate for mantles, blackboards, school tables, &c., was found. All these figures, from all we can learn, are under rather than over the mark. We are assured by those conversant with the business that the total product of roofing slate alone will reach upwards of 180,000 squares, and the product is constantly increasing.

THE SLATE FEVER.

When the slate fever first broke out, more than one Pittsburgher was affected by it. Among the first victims was Mr. T. W. Parry, who has been connected with the trade for eighteen years. He visited the region, bought and purchased what is known as the Peach Hill quarry. At that time, a quarry such as now sells readily for from $20,000 to $80,000, could be secured for $20,000. The price of quarries ranges all the way from $25,000 to $100,000 at the present time. As the trade began to develop, the sales for good quarries set in, not fitfully, but steadily. And even at the present hour it is not a rare thing to meet men who were on the beginning and end of a land, or oil speculation in the search of a purchaser. There is such a thing as poor slate, slate that rots and "scollops," to borrow a word from the slate miners. When taken from the quarry, the uninitiated can perceive nothing amiss with this quality of slate. Exposed to the air, however, which only serves to harden and improve good slate, ruins the poor slate to crack open. The Peach Hill quarry has a reputation here equal to the best.

The quarry is situated about seven miles from Slatington. The product of the quarry, as we have already stated, is of superior quality, and sells on the cars in Northampton county at a higher figure than any other in the slate mined from the neighboring quarries. We learn also that the Messrs. Parry have built our buildings in the two cities and suburbs are covered with Parry's slate. It is also a fact here that Mr. Parry gives his constant supervision to the quarry, over the production of which Messrs. Allen & Co. have now the sole control.

VARIETIES OF SLATE.

The Lehigh slate is considered the very best for all economical purposes. Principally argillaceous, with a very fair per centage of oxide of iron, it is specially adapted for roofing. The best quality is found at a considerable depth. Good working slate is rarely found near the surface. Some of the quarries in the vicinity of Slatington are over two hundred feet deep, partially filled with water, which is pumped off with steam engines. The slate mined in the Lehigh district varies in color, being blue, grey, black and some specimens inclined to a dark green. The red and green slate (such as is seen in our grain elevator) is the product of Vermont quarries.

QUARRYING THE SLATE.

We presume that not one in a thousand of those who observe the piles of Peach Hill slate around the office of ALLEN & Co., at the corner of Eleventh and Liberty streets, have any conception of the manner in which it is worked up into the proper form and thickness for roofing. We confess that we had a dim suspicion that it was sawed in slabs, and afterwards sawed into various thicknesses. The fact is that it is *split*, or rove out, precisely as one would rove shingles out of a block of wood. In the quarry, the "workings," for instance, if it is first blasted out in large blocks, varying in size and weight. Light charges of powder are employed. When the blocks are fairly in position, workmen proceed to cut them into any required size with sharp stone axes. A few smart strokes of the axe cuts the heavy blocks into oblong rude squares. These squares are afterwards split into sheets with long, thin chisels. Four quarrymen work together, two men to a rock cut the blocks, one to dress, and another to split them. In this manner they turn out from eight to eleven hundred feet per day, or from eight to ten squares.

SCHOOL SLATES

Are manufactured almost as rapidly as shingles are made. The fresh slate is easily split, or rove—it is as easily sawed as some varieties of wood. Circular saws about six inches in diameter cut the fresh slate up into sheets as fast as they can be placed before them: one man will cut from a thousand to twelve hundred per day. Another smooths half this amount off by hand, while a third frames it with a slate scraper.

Slate is now employed in a variety of ways, such as our fathers never dreamed of. It is made into mantel, billiard, table and wash stand tops. It serves also for checkers, chess-boards, and is advocated as the most durable of coffins! The great demand, however, is for roofing.

SOME FACTS CONCERNING ROOFING SLATE.

One of the greatest, and about the only objection urged against slate roofs is the cost. Let us see what this objection rests upon. The best pine shingles will cost perhaps four or five dollars less per square than good slate, or the very best shingles will last about ten years in the city; and in the country, or the most favorable locality, fifteen. As there is absolutely no limit to the durability of good slate, it is difficult to make a comparison, but we may calculate the cost of two shingle roofs, the first of slate, and that of a single slate roof, demonstrate clearly that the difference in favor of the last will be at least six dollars per square. Then there is the question of safety from fire. Nearly all the fires that occur in the country, and very nearly in the city, are caused by sparks falling upon the roof. This is a question the insurance men are apt to take into consideration. Slate roofs reduce the rates of insurance, and at the same time confer a degree of security not otherwise attainable. It is equally adapted to the use of brick dwellings, and in the matter of appearance, (which is worth something in a fine building,) is superior to any and all other materials employed for roofing purposes. And last, slate is the only roof that will give the builder a clear, clear water. Slate does not decay, neither does it hold dirt or soot. We cannot close this article without giving a hint to builders and others in search of a good article in the search of a good slater. In purchasing slate, see that you receive a good article, and in the next place be sure that it is put on by an experienced workman. It is not uncommon for a careless slater to take a job on such terms as will enable him to realize handsomely out of it, simply by stretching twenty squares over a space that should be covered by twenty-four. The difference to the slater is but a trifle, but to the honest slater, but as the laps are insufficient, the fault is frequently laid upon the slate.

We suppose it was in the city of Pittsburgh that the idea originated that rain water is dirty. And being filtered from our slate roofs, it presents an appearance equal to a poor quality of ink. One may be induced of the purity of rain water, is to put up slate roofs. In this respect neither tin nor iron can be compared with slate. In making alterations in a building, slate can be taken up and relaid at a very trifling cost. Here are a few of the facts in favor of slate.

"It is difficult to determine the actual value of the product of the slate quarries in the Lehigh region, but we are assured by old and well informed slaters and quarrymen that their present annual product is not less than two millions.

"Mr. Parry sold on the first of last April to Allen & Co. the Peach Hill quarry, and has connected with the building business upwards of thirty-six years. He has been a practical builder up to 1856, since which time he has devoted his attention to architectural drawing, superintending and measuring buildings, and consequently his experience is of great advantage in the latter capacity, enabling him to remedy many defects and mishaps that occur during the progress of work. David Aiken, formerly Treasurer of Allegheny county, attends to the business of the office. Mr. A. McLean, formerly in the employ of Graff, Byers & Co., assists in the management of the business. The firm is composed of gentlemen of young, active, enterprising and energetic men, who are determined to excel in their business.

THE Washington, Pa., *Reporter* reviews the *Legislative Record* unsparingly, which publication continues to drag itself along until it is now thought we shall ascertain from it by the middle of August what the late Legislature did towards the close of its session. The paper says that Mr. Bergner, the publisher, has not lived up to the contract, and concludes:

> We hope to see the next Legislature do one of two things either to take the contract from him and give it to some one who will carry it out in good faith, or abolish the *Record* altogether. For all purposes of information it is utterly useless now in the manner in which it is issued. The people derive no benefit from it whatever. They are obliged to depend upon the newspapers for information as to what the Legislature is doing, and if the buncombe speeches of aspiring members must be published to the world, let them do it at their own expense.

A HINT TO CAPITALISTS.

The Consellsville Bonds the Best Investment in the Market.

Nearly one-half of the four millions of Connellsville Railroad coupon bonds secured by a first mortgage on the road are still in the market at ninety cents on the dollar, paying seven per cent. interest semi-annually, and every dollar pledged by the mortgage to the completion of the road.

This road, admitted on all hands to be the shortest and best between the East and West, is now more than half made, and the whole under contract to responsible parties to be finished in sixteen months, and when completed cannot fail to be one of the best paying roads in the country. Now, who that has Government bonds worth 120 can hesitate to sell them at once and invest the proceeds in Connellsville bonds at 90, making 30 per cent. by the operation—20 on the sale of Government and 10 on the purchase of Connellsville bonds; and when specie payments are resumed, which may soon happen, the Connellsville bonds, bought for 90, pay 7 per cent., and the Governments, worth 120, will pay but 6, making the Connellsville one per cent. better than Government with the Governments must, of course, go down and the Connellsville up in a corresponding ratio. Such being the facts of the case, what sensible man can hesitate to invest his money in the Connellsville bonds, one of the Governments and the *advance* of the Connellsville bonds in the market occurs. S.

STATE POLITICS.

The Democracy of Schuylkill county have instructed their delegates to the State Convention to vote for Hon. James Ryon for Supreme Judge. Mr. Ryon is President Judge of the Schuylkill district.

Delaware and Chester counties have instructed their delegates to the Republican State Convention to vote for the renomination of Governor Geary.

The Lancaster *Intelligencer* indorses the nomination of General Hancock for Governor made by the Reading Democratic Association.

The Young Republicans of Philadelphia have organized themselves into a body to prevent the nomination and election of bad and corrupt men to places of public trust.

The rumor that Governor Geary is to succeed Secretary Borie in Grant's Cabinet is authoritatively denied.

The Reading *Journal*, referring to the renomination of Elisha W. Davis and five others for the Legislature, by the Republicans of Philadelphia, says: "It is the general impression that some of them will fall of election." The nomination of Mr. Davis by the Republican gardeners by fair-minded Republicans as one not fit to be made.

The Philadelphia *Telegraph* calls for the defeat of Messrs. Stokes, Davis, Bunn, Adaire, Cloud and Hong. "The half dozen misrepresentatives who in the Black Jack, Seven Years, have the impudence and temerity to go before the people of their districts for re-election. It recommends the nomination of new and unobjectionable candidates.

The Republicans of Butler county on Saturday last nominated the following ticket: For Assembly, Hon. Alex. Leslie, renominated; Sheriff, H. D. Thompson; Prothonotary, Major T. Anderson; Clerk of Courts, J. Hartzell; Register and Recorder, G. W. Kneiss; Treasurer, John Hamill; Commissioner, J. G. Campbell.

The Republicans of Snyder county on Saturday last nominated the following ticket: For Assembly, Hon. Wm. G. Herrold, re-nominated; Sheriff, John S. Wolf; Commissioner, Isaac Beaver; Treasurer, John K. Hughes; Auditor, Martin L. Haas. Resolutions were adopted indorsing President Grant, the present Legislature, and Hon. John W. Geary as of Governor Geary. Hon. John B. Packer, Commissioner from the Fourteenth Judicial District, and Hon. Wm. G. Herrold, candidate for the Legislature. The following was also adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That all factious opposition to the appointment of any person to fill the office of Governor is only calculated to defeat the success of the Republican party, and we, therefore, hold the convention assembled, do most emphatically condemn such a course.

The Republicans of Somerset county on Saturday last nominated the following ticket: State Senate, Alex. Stutzman; House of Representatives, Mr. Long; Prothonotary, Morgan Register and Recorder, Horner; Sheriff, Shafer; Treasurer, Coffroth; Commissioner, Philip Poor House Director, Way; Auditor, Fox. The Somerset *Herald and Whig* claims that the ticket was nominated through the assistance of the Democracy and boys.

The Democracy of Armstrong county have nominated the following ticket: Assembly, Alexander Montgomery; Prothonotary, Simon Truby, Jr.; Register and Recorder, Calvin Rossmiller; Commissioner, Arthur Fleming; Auditor, J. J. Shaffer.

A Harrisburg dispatch says: "Information received here from all sections of the State indicates that the Republicans generally are harmonizing upon Geary as their candidate for Governor. The friends of the other candidates are closing in for him, and express themselves as satisfied with the inevitable result. Even those very chicken Farms in the new district at Baltimore will be under control to responsible parties, and there will be ample and steady employment for labor thereon during this year and the next."

BENJ. H. LATROBE,
CHIEF ENGINEER.

STERLING EXCHANGE.

HAVING SECURED A LARGE LOT OF

LONDON SIGHT EXCHANGE,

On the decline of Gold yesterday, I can offer it BELOW NEW YORK RATES.

PH. R. MERTZ, Banker.

REMOVAL.

H. HIGBY & CO.

HAVE REMOVED THEIR STOCK OF

CHINA, GLASS AND QUEENSWARE,

From No. 22 WOOD ST., to the spacious Warehouse,

No. 189 LIBERTY STREET.

A few doors above Sixth street, (late St. Clair street), where they will be pleased to show their old friends and the public the elegant Stock of NEW GOODS just now opening.

Pittsburgh City Mills Flours.

OUR NEW PATENT CLEANING MACHINERY, just put in, is the latest and best in the country, and separates everything foreign from the Wheat, and so completely scours it that the hull is partially removed before grinding, consequently our Flours are *WHITER AND PURER* than any others on the market. Our Brands are unsurpassed:

PITTSBURGH CITY MILLS,
Made from Red and Amber Winters, Illinois Amber Winter Wheat.

ECLIPSE MILLS,
A choice Red and Amber Winter Wheat Flour.

MIAMI VALLEY MILLS,
Equal to Best Ohio Flours.

J. BIGGERT & CO.,
PITTSBURGH CITY MILLS.

STILL ANOTHER OPENING
OF
MILLINERY GOODS,
AT
A. STRAUS',
No. 29 Diamond Street.

I am just receiving a large and fresh supply of Drab and Neapolitan Cactus and Shepherdess Hats, Flowers, Laces, Ribbons, Satins and Silk, Cut Illus. Parasols, Sun Umbrellas, French Corsets, Hoop Skirts, Kid Gloves, Silk and Thread Gloves, English Hosiery, Trimmings, White Goods and Notions. Collars and Cuffs, Ladies' and Children's Linen Setts. Lawn Suits will be sold cheap.

Hats and Bonnets Trimmed without extra charge.

Fancy Straw Hats, a few Dozen Left, which will be sold cheap.

All Goods sold at Retail, at Eastern Wholesale Prices.

A. STRAUS,
29 DIAMOND STREET.

A NEW BOOK FOR AGENTS.

By Catherine E. Beecher and Harriet Beecher Stowe.

THE AMERICAN WOMAN'S HOME;
OR PRINCIPLES OF DOMESTIC SCIENCE.

Being a guide to Economical, Healthful, Beautiful and Christian Homes. Large, printed, profusely illustrated, handsomely bound. A work that will find its way to every family. Pronounced by many

Sold only through Agents, by subscription. Exclusive territory given. Address J. E. GOODSPEED, Attorney for Publishers.

A spicy dish book for lady canvassers. Agents wanted in every town and county. Send for descriptive circular to

CHAS. S. GREENE & CO., Publishers,
d* 413 Chestnut street, Philadelphia

WELL OPERATORS AND BORERS WANTED.

The undersigned and associates control, by purchase and otherwise, several thousand acres of the best OIL LANDS in Westmoreland county, Pa. We offer to let a few leases on each farm on very favorable terms to men who are known to be thoroughly competent in every way.

All of the above lands are located directly on the OIL BELT from Petroleum Center to Chestnut run, thence to the same direction for several miles, and also some very choice Farms in the new district at Baldwin. All the above property is under control of the present owners, who have had much experience in selecting territory, and feel confident that they have secured what they want. Parties intending to operate for Oil will do well to apply immediately to some one of the undersigned who has authority to act.

C. D. WHITNEY,
Scrub

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

(Successors to S. Jones & Co.,)

COR. FOURTH AND WOOD STS.

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

MONEY LOANED ON GOVERNMENT BONDS AT LOWEST MARKET RATES.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

Government Bonds

We will Register all Kinds of Government Bonds

FREE OF CHARGE.

This gives the holder Absolute Security against Theft, Loss or Destruction.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.,

Dealers in Government Securities,

COR. FOURTH AND WOOD STREETS. tf

Holders of Coupon Bonds,

5-20s of 1862,

Can realize a handsome profit by exchanging them for Registered Bonds.

LATER ISSUES CONVERTED ON FAVORABLE TERMS.

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.

Cor. Fourth ave. and Smithfield St.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

THURSDAY EVENING, June 17, 1869.

The demand for discounts keeps considerably beyond the ability or disposition of our banks at present to meet. It is thought once the day is designated by the Comptroller of the Currency for another quarterly statement from them, there will be a quick relaxation to an easy condition, which can be kept up through the summer season.

The Eastern press is loud in their complaints against the persistent action of Secretary Boutwell in a course which to every day making the market scarcer of money. The New York *Commercial* remarks that the banks are in no position to sustain this special pressure, and it is not easy to see what there is in the condition of the finances to call for it. Money has not been returned from the Interior, after the crop movements, to the usual extent; and it may be regarded as certain that the South will retain a larger amount of circulation than heretofore. The aggregate of legal tenders in circulation (including United States three per cent. certificates and compound interest notes) has been contracted $2,889,000 since June 1, 1868; and, as the the result of these enlargements, the associated banks now hold $15,090,000 less legal tenders than on January 15, 1868. Under these circumstances the banks are in no position to sustain the severe drain to which they are now subjected by the Treasury. Wall street borrowers have to pay rates equivalent to 30 per cent. per annum on Government collaterals and 72 per cent. on stocks, while the demand from the country is increasing. It is thus apparent almost beyond possible question, that unless there be a modification of the present proportion between the Treasury notices and its purchases of bonds, we must speedily lapse into a condition of serious panic, the effects of which will affect not merely those dependent upon loans on securities, but which must embarrass the merchandise markets and inflict needless injury and loss upon the grain and wool trades just now, especially dependent upon the steadiness market for moving their products. It is to be earnestly hoped that those upon whom the responsibility to what are narrowly deemed New York interests, may not render the Secretary of the Treasury indifferent to the requirements of the financial situation.

The *Tribune* thinks the policy of the Secretary commendable. The present currency balance held by the government is only $27,000,000, as against $45,000,000 near the close of the corresponding date. This amount is not large for the government to have on hand, and it considers that, including the 3 per cent. certificates, and the amounts liable to be called out by the disbursing agents, that the government have $75,000,000 of currency at its disposal. Mr. Boutwell's conservative policy in preparing to meet the drafts that will be made from these sources in the autumn, during the season of active movements, but is viewed with satisfaction by the mercantile community, who, in past years, have seen the government and banks both striding for currency at that time. Should Mr. Boutwell continue his present course, he will be able to assist the banks, when the time comes, to move the crops, by having the currency on hand to pay off the certificates, and will not be evolving the bill he said was the purpose on a declining market.

—Government bonds have yielded somewhat in price. The exorbitant rates for money have caused a decline in gold, and in turn has weakened bonds. No doubt the foreign demand for investments in July coupons will be large and added to the regular home purchases of July, and the weekly buying of the Treasury department must make five-twenties very scarce and advance their price.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Close.
1881's, 6's	121¼	121¼	121¼
1882 5-20's	120⅝	120⅝	120⅝
1864 5-20's	117	117¼	117¼
1865 5-20's, old	113¾	113¾	113¾
1865 5-20's, new	119¼	119¼	119¼
1867 5-20's	119¼	119¼	119¼
1868	119¼	119¼	119¼
10-40's	108¼	108¼	108¼
Gold	138	138¼	138¼

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

New York, June 16, June 17, Adv. Dec.

Gold	138	138	¼
U. S. 6s, 1881	121	121¼	¼
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	116¾	116¾	¼
U. S. 5-20s, 1864	116½	117⅛	⅜
U. S. 5-20s, 1865	113¾	113¾	¼
U. S. 10-40s	108¾	108¾	¼
5-20s, Jan. and July, 1865	119¼	119¼	¼
5-20s, Jan. and July, 1867	119¼	119¼	¼
5-20s, Jan. and July, 1868	119¼	119¼	¼

—The stock market in New York to-day was more steady and prices advanced from one to two per cent., but at the close receded to about the previous day's quotations.

The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo Building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Boards during the day:

June 17, 1869.	10 00 A M	10 35 A M	12 10 M	1 35 P M	3 00 P M
New York Central	189	188¾	188¾	188¾	187¾
Hudson River		157			157¾
Harlem		140			141
Reading	98¾	99¼	99¾	99¼	97¾
Michigan Central					
Michigan Southern	103½	103½	104¼	104½	103¾
Illinois Central		143			143
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	95¾
Fort Wayne	135	135	135	135	135
Chicago and Northwestern	83¼	83¼	82¾	82¾	81¾
do preferred	93	93	93	93	93
Cleveland and Toledo					
Rock Island	119	118¾	118¾	118¾	117¾
Toledo and Wabash					70½
Toledo and Wabash, pref			80		80
Chicago and Alton		135½			134
St. Paul		74¾	74¾	74¾	74
St. Paul, preferred					85
Ohio and Mississippi		32¾			32¾
Pacific Mail		91¾			90¾
Western Union Telegraph		40¼	40¼	40¼	40¼
Adams Express		59¼			59½
Merchants Union Express		48			48
American M. U. Express		31¾			31¾
Wells, Fargo Express		69¼			69¼
United States Express					
Gold	138¼	138¼	138	137¾	137¾

A comparison between yesterday's and to-day's closing quotations shows the following changes:

	Wed.	Thurs.	Adv.	Dec.
N. Y. Central	188¾	187¾		1¼
Hudson River	157¾	157¾		
Harlem	143	145½	2½	
Reading	98¾	97¾		1
Mich. Central				
Mich Southern	104½	103¾		1
Illinois Central	144	143		1
Cleve. and Pitts	96¾	95¾		1
Fort Wayne	135	132		3
Chicago and North.	82¾	81¾		¾
do preferred	94¾	95¾	¾	
Cleve and Toledo				
Rock Island	118½	117¾		1
Tol. and Wabash	80	80		
do. preferred	80	80		
Chicago and Alton	135	134½		½
St. Paul	75	74	¾	
do preferred	84¾	84¾		
Ohio and Miss	32¾	32¾		
Pacific Mail	89¾	90¾	¾	
Western U. Tel	40¼	40¼		
Adams Express	59	60	1	
Merch U. Ex	48¼	48¼		
American M.U. Ex	40	40¼	¼	
Wells, Fargo & Co.	31½	31¾	¼	
United States Ex.	69½	69¼		¼

—The Philadelphia money market is in the same easy condition as for the last fortnight, with scarcely any variation in the rates. Business is light, as it is always expected to be at this period of the year, and, indeed, no unusual effort is making to increase it. Our business men are quiet, and, as the rule, free from pressing liabilities. Therefore, doing little, and comparatively out of debt, the banks are abundantly able to meet the demands for business uses upon them, and thus prevent any considerable accumulation of paper on the street.

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue (Apollo Building) dealer in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Being represented in the New York Stock Boards every day while in session, he purchases and sells on commission any stocks on the regular lists on the same terms as the New York brokers. Governments, Gold and Railway Stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

Iron at New York.

The demand for both Scotch and American pig continues light, says the *Shipping List*. But as holders still offer their stocks sparingly, prices are supported; we notice sales of 200 tons Scotch, to lots, on ship, at $40 for Eglinton, and $42 for Garsliserrie, and 50 tons Glengarnock at $41. American, we have only to report sales of 200 tons Lake, at private price. There is less inquiry for new English rails, but prices remain firm; 500 tons sold at $55@56 gold; 200 do old Bridge, 86, currency; 1,700 do old T, 250 do Double-headed, ex ship, and 150 do, from store, on private terms. Bar from store continues very quiet at old quotations.

Detroit Market.

DETROIT, June 17.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat—receipts 4,000 bush, market closed about 1c lower; extra white $1 09@1 10; No. 1 do $1 04; No. 2 do $1 02@1 03. Corn 60c. Oats 40@46c. Corn: mid dlings 48c.

COUPONS,

Gold and Bonds,

BOUGHT AT

HIGHEST QUOTATIONS.

PH. R. MERTZ,

BANKER,

CORNER FIFTH AND WOOD STREET.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 137¾@137¾.

NEW YORK, June 17—P. M.

MONEY.

Money was stringent during the forenoon, but became easier in the afternoon, and before three o'clock the supply of capital was liberal at 7 ₰ cent. currency. This decline in rates, however, did not take place until nearly all the bank accounts had been made up. The extreme prices for money to-day were 7 ₰ cent. on stock, 7 ₰ cent. on governments, and 3-32 ₰ cent. on gold. The stringency is steadily driving the 3 ₰ cent. certificates into the Sub-Treasury for payment, and $800,000 were presented for payment to-day. The tight money has brought the discount market to a standstill. The failure of a dry goods firm with about $600,000 liabilities is announced for Monday, and a confirmed report this afternoon that the Comptroller of the Currency has called upon the National Bank for a statement of affairs at the close of business on Saturday last.

STERLING

Firm at 109½@109¾.

GOLD

Weak; opened at 138¼, and closed at 137¾@137¾. Carrying rates 1-32@3-64 and 10 per cent. Clearances 887,000,000. The Government sold a million at 137 79-100@138 14-100.

GOVERNMENTS

Steady. Coupons, '81, 121¼@121¾; '62, 121¼@121¾; '64, 117⅝@117¾; '65, 113¾@113¾; new, 119¼@119¾; '67, 119¾@119¾; '68, 119¾@119¾; 10-40s, 108¼@108¾. Pacific 6's, 1081/2@109.

STATE BONDS

Quiet; Missouris lower; others steady. Missouris, 94; old Tennessees 65½; new do 62¾. North Carolinas 55½; Virginias 62.

STOCKS

Heavy and lower. The bidding prices at 10 A. M. were: Cumberland Coal, 34; Wells Fargos, 31¾; Adams, 60; Adams Express, 59½; United States, 49½; Merchants' Union, 48; Quicksilver, 9; Canton, 62; Pacific Mail, 89½; Western Union Telegraph, 40¼; Erie, 93¾; do preferred, 94¾; New York Central, 187; Erie, 93¾; do preferred, 94¾; Hudson, 157¾; Reading, 98¾; Reading, 98; Terre Haute, preferred, 80½; Wabash, 80¾; do preferred, 80; Fort Wayne, 135; do preferred, 135; Fort Wayne, 132½; Ohio and Mississippi, 32½; Michigan Central, 143; Michigan Southern, 103½; Illinois Central, 143; Pittsburgh, 95; Rock Island, 117¾; Northwestern, 81¾; do preferred, 93.

MINING SHARES

Dull. Sub-Treasury balance $83,777,718.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, June 17, 1869.

EASTERN EXCHANGE—Par selling and ⅛ off buying.

FLOUR—Quiet and firmer at $4 70@6 00 for spring extras.

WHEAT—Active and excited. No. 1 sold at $1 18½; No. 2 advanced 3@4¢, with sales at $1 13@1 14; closing firm at $1 18, the afternoon No. 2 quoted and held at $1 15, buyers at $1 17.

CORN—Moderately active at 1@1½¢ higher; sales of No. 1 at 68@68½c; No. 2 at 61@62c, and rejected at 57@58c. Closing at 68@68½c for No. 1, and 62c for No. 2 this afternoon No. 2 nominally 62c.

OATS—In moderate request and 1@2c higher; sales of No. 2 at 36@36½c, closing unchanged.

BARLEY—Quiet, firm and nominal; sales of No. 2 at 95½@96c, and No. 3 at 91@95c, closing at 96c for No. 2.

RYE—Nominal at $1 15@1 20 for No. 1.

HIGH WINES—Quiet at 91c.

GROCERIES—New Orleans molasses 56@61. Sugar 13½@14¢ for fair to choice.

PROVISIONS—Inactive but firm; mess pork $31 25 bid, $32 00 asked; no sales. Lard firm at 19½@19¾c. Dry salted shoulders 11½ in the tierce, and 12½ for country packed.

CATTLE—Quiet and a shade lower, at $3@5 12½ for cows and Cherokee steers, and $5@6 50 for light; $7 12½@7 50 for extra shipping steers.

HOGS—Less active and hardly lower on common to fair, at $6 25@6 50; good to choice, $6 75@7 00; medium, $6 25 for good to choice, and $5 12½@6 00 for extra.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, June 17.—Cotton firm but less active; sales 2,000 bales; middlings quoted at 29½c. Wool—receipts 17,000 bbls; flour active and a shade firmer for shipping grades; sales 9,000 bbls at $5 60@6 00 for superfine State and western; $5 90@6 40 for extra western; $6 45@6 75 for extra Ohio; $6 50@7 00 for white wheat extra. $8 80@8 40 for round hoop Ohio; $6 90@8 10 for extra Genesee; $8 50@9 00 for fancy do; closing firm; included in the sales were 6,800 bbls for export. Rye flour steady. Corn meal quiet and dull. Whisky firm; western $1 03 for free. Receipts of wheat 148,000 bush; spring wheat 10@2c lower, with an active demand for export; sales 256,000 bush at $1 40@1 41 for No. 3 Chicago; $1 42@1 43 for No. 2 do; $1 44@1 45 for No. 1 and 2 mixed; $1 46 for No. 1 do; $1 47@1 48 for amber Iowa and Michigan; $1 48@1 49 for white Michigan; $1 60@1 70 for white Genesee. Rye quiet and firm at 98@99c. Barley quiet and steady at 95@97c for two-rowed State; $1 05@1 10 for four-rowed do; $1 15@1 20 for choice do. Corn—receipts 54,000 bush; 2@3c lower; sales 90,000 bush at 68@69c for mixed Western in store; 69@70c for unsound; 72@73c for sound, and 68@69c for rejected. Oats firmer and more active; sales 70,000 bush at 46@47c for Ohio; Chesse heavy at 19@19½c; Western—skims 13½@14½c; skims 13¼@13¾c.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, June 19.—Flour unchanged. Wheat unchanged. Corn white 96c. Provisions unchanged. Whisky firm and scarce at $1 02@1 03.

For Additional Telegraph Markets See First Page.

1,000

Good Envelopes,

FOR $1 80.

Our cheap Note Paper was such a decided success that we have been induced to bring out a Cheap Envelope. We are now receiving Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand of the above. The color is Dark Amber, and the quality is Double Thick. They are such Envelopes as usually sell for $2 50 per M. and are good enough for any purpose. No business man need be ashamed to send out this Envelope. They are not the thin circular Envelopes. We have those also, at $1 25 per M. We will print the address of the sender on these at $1 75 per 1,000 extra, thus making them cheaper than the stamped Envelopes furnished by the Government. No quantity less than 1,000 sold.

J. L. READ & SON,

WHOLESALE

Stationers and Booksellers,

102 FOURTH AVENUE.

SUMMER BOARDERS

IN A HEALTHY LOCATION.

In the vicinity of Cresson Springs. House will be open on 22d inst. Address

P. DOUGHERTY,

Saltmill, Cambria county, Pa.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY EVENING, June 17, 1869.

There was a fair trade doing to-day for the season, but prices were without material change from those ruling for some time past. In grain and flour prices are entirely nominal.

We quote as follows, which are the wholesale store prices, unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—Market dull and prices nominally for common to good $3 50@3 50 ₰ bbl, and for extra in a retail way $6@8 ₰ bbl.

APPLE BUTTER—Market dull at 80c@$1 00 ₰ gallon, as to quality.

BEANS—Dull and nominal at prices ranging from $1 75@2 50.

BUTTER—Choice table butter is scarce and in demand at 25@27c ₰ lb. Common qualities dull and nominal.

EGGS—Sales at 18c ₰ doz.

LARD OIL—Market steady. Extra No. 1 $1 50 and No. 2 at $1 20 ₰ gallon.

HOMINY—Market dull at $5 00@5 25 ₰ bbl.

LIME—We quote Cleveland lime at $2 50 ₰ bbl, and white lime at $1 75 ₰ bbl.

MAPLE MOLASSES—Sales by the gallon jug at $1 25@1 50.

BACONS, LARD, ETC.—Market very firm but quiet. We quote shoulders at 11½@11½c; rib sides 17½@17½c; clear sides 18½@18½c; canvassed sugar-cured hams 20½c; plain hams 17½@18c; canvassed dried beef 21c; canvassed breakfast bacon 20@c. Lard in tierces, 20c; and half bbls 20c, and lard in kegs 21c. Mess pork ₰ bbl $33 50.

CHEESE—We quote Hanaburgar 17@17½c; Ohio Factory 16@16½c, and New York Goshen at 21½@22c ₰ lb.

DRIED FRUIT—Market dull; sales of peaches at 13@13½ for quarters; 15@15½ for halved, and 17@18c for halves. Dried apples are scarce and in demand at 12½@12½c, as to quality.

MILL FEED—The Pearl Mill prices are: ₰ 100 wholesale for bran, $1 00, shipstuff, $1 20; middlings, $1 80; screenings, $1 00; and for chopped feed $2 00.

SEEDS—Flaxseed is quoted at $2 50 ₰ bushel. Nothing doing in clover or timothy seed and prices not quotable.

POTATOES—No regular price. Choice peachblows nominally from store about 40c. New Mercers are quoted at $2 75@3 25 ₰ bbl as to quality.

SALT—Sales in the trade at $1 80@1 85 for No. 1, and $1 90@2 00 in a retail way.

TAR—Sales of North Carolina tar at $3 75@5 00 as to size of package.

PICKLES—Sales at from 75@90c ₰ hundred, as to quality.

HAY—Receipts by country wagons good, and prices may be quoted at $20@25 ₰ ton, as to quality.

FLOUR.—There is no regular price from store as every brand has its own fixed price, and so of what kind of wheat they are made of, the buyer has to be his own judge. We quote from store nominally good in bbls at $5 50@6 50; choice spring in bbls $6 50@6 75, and in sacks $6 25@6 50; winter wheat in bbls $7 00, and in sacks $6 75. The Pearl Mill prices for fresh ground flours are as follows: Pearl Mill three star, green brand, in barrels $7 00, and in sacks $6 75; double extra of selected amber and white winter wheat, in barrels $7 00, and in sacks $7 00; choice selected red winter wheat flour, in barrels $7 00, and in sacks $7 00; choice spring wheat flour in barrels $6 00, and in sacks $6 30. The City Mill prices are as follows: Choice white and Missouri amber wheat flour, in bbls, $7 80, in sacks, $7 50 ₰ bbl; choice winter wheat flour, in bbls, $7 00, in sacks, $6 75 ₰ bbl; choice spring wheat, in bbls, $6 50, in sacks, $6 25 ₰ bbl; good extra and baker's flours, $5 50.

CORN MEAL—Kiln dried, cold bolted, ₰ bbl of 4 bushels, $3 75, and by the bushel 75@80c.

RYE FLOUR—We quote at $6 50@6 75 ₰ bbl, as to quality.

GRAIN—Prices nominal and hard to quote. Red winter wheat is very weak at $1 25@1 30, the latter figure a top price for the very best. Oats from first hands may be quoted at 68@65c, and from store at 60@65c. On the track ear corn sells at 70@72c, as to quality, and from store at 75@78c. Rye is dull and weak at $1 10@1 15 ₰ bushel. Barley dull and nominally wanted $1 50 ₰ bushel. Buckwheat of a choice quality commands $2 50 ₰ bush.

WHISKY—Trade moderate and prices unchanged. We quote high wines at 95@$1; Common rectified $1 00, and good pure rectified $1 10@1 15; rye and half corn $1 75; old Monongahela, two years old, $2 25, and old Monongahela five years old, $2 50 ₰ gallon. Very old whiskies are scarce, and sell at high and nominal prices, varying from $3 00@8 00 ₰ gallon.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, June 18, 1869.

The market yesterday was quiet—opening with a rather firmer feeling, but closing weak. Only a few sales are reported. We note the following:

CRUDE OIL.

5,000 bbls S O all year at	14c
5,000 bbls S O all year at	15c
2,000 bbls, 1,000 each August and September,	15c
2,000 bbls, 1,000 each August and September at	15c

REFINED OIL.

2,000 bbls spot at	31c
500 bbls June at	31c
500 bbls, last half of September	33@c
1,000 bbls, 500 each October to December	33@c
2,000 bbls, 500 each September to December	33@c
1,000 bbls, 500 each October to December	31c
1,000 bbls, June	31c

DISPATCHES.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, June 17, 10 A. M.—Last evening's closing crude in bulk was 14½@15c, but the demand was small; crude in barrels dull and nominal at 16½@17c. Refined held firmly at 32@32½c; no bids over 31c; sales for July delivery at 31¾c, 500 gals; 25 Elms sold at 32c.

PHILADELPHIA, June 17, 10:30 A. M.—Market this morning quiet; refined in bulk 32c; crude 16½c. Gold 138¼.

NEW YORK, June 17, 11:30 A. M.—Market unchanged in every respect.

OIL CITY, June 17, 12 M.—Market quiet, and holders firm at 36 00, but no bidders over $35 00. Sales at Titusville at $35 00 cash; quiet at $35 00@35 50 cash; $35 50@35 70 offered.

ROUSSEVILLE, June 17, 1 P. M.—Market pretty firm at 29 25@29 75. Transactions very small.

TARE FARM, June 17, 1 P. M.—Market dull but prices unchanged. Sales 1,000 bbls at 29½c. Not much doing.

PLEASANTVILLE, June 17, 1 P. M.—Held at $1 50 at wells. No buyers.

PETROLEUM CENTER, PA., June 17, 1:30 P. M.—Market very quiet; sales 1,000 bbls at 30½c. Nothing doing.

NEW YORK, June 17, 1:40 P. M.—Market dull; prices nominally 16½@17c for crude and 31@32c for refined.

TITUSVILLE, June 17, 2 P. M.—Market dull; buyers and sellers are too far apart. Small lots of small lots are reported at Titusville at 35, and one lot of 2,000 bbls at 35½c. 1,000 bbls at Pithole at 35 and 1,150 bbls at Pleasantville at 35; 6 and 8 bbls at the wells. Thirty thousand offered is not large but there are few buyers.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph.]

PHILADELPHIA, June 17, 3 P. M.—Market quiet and a shade weaker; Spot, 30½c; June, 31@31½c; July 32c; August, 32c; September, 33@c; three lines July to arrive, 30c; crude bbls, 16c.

TIDIOUTE, June 17.—Market quiet; buyers offering 34.50@35 00.

PETROLEUM CENTER, June 17.—Market quiet but firm; sales at 30½.

Oil Receipts per River and Rail.

W B Conlter	100	D O Shroyer	39
Penna. Road	200	Lee & Co	40
P Fauf & son	50	Johnson & Payne	12
Centennial Oil Refinery	1,000	J Hall	20
Citizens Oil Refinery	483	R T Lewis	240
Fairview Oil	23	J C Kirkpatrick	24
Brilliant Oil Refinery	999		
Total			3,584

Oil Shipped East by A. V. R. R. and P. R. R. Oil Line.

Citizens Oil Company, 500 bbls ref to Tack Bros, Philadelphia.

Fawcett, Logan & Stockdale, 200 bbls refined to W P Logan & Bro, Philadelphia.

Fawcett & Co, 250 bbls refined to W P Logan & Bro, Philadelphia.

Monongahela Bonner, Koehler & Co, 250 bbls ref to Waring, King & co, Philadelphia.

Brazin & Wright, 75 bbls ref to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

Lyttonsville Oil Co, 75 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Total shipments Refined..... 1,411 bbls

Oil Shipped East by Penna. Central R. R.

Brooks, Ballentine & Co, 78 bbls ref to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Duncan & Williams, 78 bbls refined to W P Logan & Bro, Philadelphia.

Total Shipments Refined..... 156 bbls

PITTSBURGH DRY GOODS MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, June 17, 1869.

There is a continued fair demand for dry goods, and the advance in sheetings noticed one week ago is fully maintained. All kinds of cotton goods are firm. The following are the current prices:

SHEETINGS.

Penn Mills	16 c	Juniata B	14 c
Anchor A	16 c	Anchor C	14 c
Eagle Extra	16 c	Duquesne	14 c
Conestoga	15½@16c	Glenrock	13 c
Idaho	15½c	Pennsylvania	13 c
Nonotuck	15½c	Magnolia	12½c
Pittsburgh Family	15 c	Allegheny	12½c
Walnut Creek	15 c	White Fawn	11½c

PRINTS.

Merrimack D	12½c	Mourning	11½@12 c
Merrimack W	12½c	American	11½@12 c
Hamptons	12½c	Cocheco	12 @12½c
Dunnells	12½@12½c	Gloucester	12 @12½c
Conestoga	12½c	Conestoga Sheeg	12 @12½c
Lancaster	12½@12½c	Troy	7 c
Wainsutta	12 c	Allen Pinks	13½c
Shirtings	12½c		

DELAINES.

Pacific	18c	Hamilton	18c
Manchester	25c	Armures	20c

GINGHAMS.

Lancaster	17	Waumee	15
Lawrenceburg	17	Laurel G	12½
Glasgow	16		

TICKS.

Conestoga P. M. B	33c
Gold Medal	25c
Conestoga C. T	23½c
Conestoga C. C. A	23½c
Kellyville F	16c

PETROLEUM.

ECLIPSE PETROLEUM REFINERY

HERBERT W. C. TWEDDLE,

MANUFACTURER OF

Lubricating and High Test Burning Oils.

Eclipse Railroad Axle Oil,

Stands great heat without change; remains limpid at most low temperatures. Special Oil for tropical climates or hot weather.

Locomotive, Engine, Machine Shop, Will cut Screws.

Saw Mill and Planing Mill Oils,

Adapted for high speed.

Spindle Oil, Wool Oils, Tanners' Stuffing & Finishing Oil, Gasoline, Naphtha Oils.

ARMOR VARNISH, to preserve Bright Iron Work and Machinery from Rust.

These products are manufactured under Dr. Tweddle's patents by Superheated Steam in Vacuo. The Lubricating Oils are almost odorless, perfectly pure, uniform, and mostly light colored, stand a high temperature unchanged, and remain limpid during extreme cold. The Railroad Oils are unequalled, and are in constant use on many of the principal Railroads. Samples can be examined and orders left at 174 WOOD STREET. Works at Sharpsburg Bridge.

R. S. WARING, Pittsburgh. KERR T. KING, Philadelphia.

WARING & KING,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND BROKERS IN PETROLEUM AND ITS PRODUCTS.

Office No. 4 DUQUESNE WAY, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FRUIT WAX,
FRUIT WAX,
FRUIT WAX,

BY BOX OR SINGLE POUND.

LYONS' INSECT POWDER,
SYLVESTER'S BENZINE,
GENUINE CATHARTIC LOZENGES,
ESSENTIAL OILS,
FLAVORING EXTRACTS,

FOR SALE

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

BY

W. J. SNODGRASS,

COR. FEDERAL AND LACOCK STREETS,

ALLEGHENY.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Ironton, O.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

IRONTON, O., June 17, 1869.

Boats passed down to-day: Telegraph at 11 A. M. Passed up: Fleetwood at twelve M., and Curtis for Kanawha at six P. M. River falling. Weather clear and warm. H.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, June 17.—River rising slowly; six feet nine inches in the canal.

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
Franklin	G. W. Clarke	Geneva.
Chieftain	Phillips	Geneva.
New State	Shellenbarger	Wheeling.

Departed.

Elector	Donaldson	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
Chieftain	Phillips	Geneva.
Allena May	Flanegan	Geneva.

MONONGAHELA, five feet six inches and falling.

THE marks last evening indicated five feet six inches and falling. The weather was decidedly the warmest of the season. Business on the landing was not very active. Freights to all points are scarce.

THE steamer Wauanita, Capt. C. A. Dravo, was announced to leave Cincinnati for this port on Thursday.

THE Lorena, Captain Shuman, passed Cincinnati on Wednesday, with 600 tons in boat and barge, for Donaldson, Pa., to-day.

THE steamer Argosy is now on her way to this port. She will leave for Cincinnati next Monday evening at five o'clock.

THE boats in ports announced are the Maggie Hays for Louisville, Mary Davage for St. Louis, and Messenger for St. Paul.

THE powerful towboat Mary Davage, Capt. James Shedden, is announced for Cairo and St. Louis. Shippers will bear this in mind.

NORTHERN LINE OF SIDEWHEEL STEAMERS. Through receipts given to all points on the Upper Mississippi to St. Paul at the lowest rates, by R. C. Gray, No. 94 Water street.

CHAS. MARTIN, cabin boy on the Emma No. 3, died at a hospital in New Orleans, May 29. He was from Zanesville, O., and shipped on the Emma May 18.

THE following Cincinnati companies had clerks on the Swallow: Enterprise, $5,000; Magnolia, $4,000; Eureka, $3,500; Cincinnati, $3,000; Crescent, $2,500.

MESSRS.—The *Avalanche*, of Saturday, says: The famous R. E. Lee left New Orleans last evening, for Louisville, on a quick trip. We expect to see her come to this point inside of two days, and make it from here to Louisville in 36 hours.

THE fine passenger packet Kenton, Captain W. H. Brand, takes her departure for Wheeling, Parkersburg and Portsmouth, this afternoon, at four o'clock. This boat has superior accommodations, and is in charge of careful and attentive officers. Don't forget the Kenton.

ABOUT TOWBOATS.—The Louisville *Courier-Journal* of Saturday, says: The towboat Sam Roberts arrived from Pittsburgh yesterday with a tow of coal for this port.

The towboat Petrel, from St. Louis, with three barges of iron ore, passed up for Pittsburg yesterday.

THE passenger packet Maggie Hays, Capt. B. C. Martin, is announced for Cincinnati and Louisville. This boat has the very best of accommodations, and in charge of gentlemanly officers. The first clerk is Mr. F. Bravo, an officer who stands at the head of the profession.

THE fine steamer Messenger, Capt. Jesse Dent, is announced for Wheeling and Louisville and St. Paul direct. The Messenger is one of the best boats of her class, and is in charge of careful and gentlemanly officers. Persons who have traveled on the Messenger speak in flattering terms of her accommodations. The first clerk is that experienced officer, Capt. James Howell.

WEDNESDAY'S Cincinnati *Commercial* says: Bent, Crawford, Esq., Special Agent of the United States Treasury Department, left for Louisville last evening, on the St. Charles. Before leaving he tested an article of coal oil used for burning purposes in many of our steamers. The test was most satisfactory, the oil flashing at 150 degrees, burning at 149 degrees, which greatly exceeds the temperature of oils of the same appearance, the usual test for testing but 110 degrees, which is generally conceded as safe. The oil subjected to the above test is manufactured by Messrs. Hall, Lee & Co., and was pronounced equally as safe as water.

THE FIRST JUNE RISE.—The coal that arrived at Louisville was 2,000,000 bushels. The shipments from Pittsburgh as follows:

Towboats.	Boats.	Barges.	Destination.
Thos. Baker	1	6	Hutton Shoals.
Alps	6	15	New Orleans.
Stella	6	16	Vicksburg.
Lamp Horner	14	12	New Orleans.
Boaz	12	8	New Orleans.
Greyhound	4	6	Cairo and Memphis.
Bailie	4	6	Cairo and Memphis.
Star	2	4	New Orleans.
Total	49	68	

Total shipment of coal, 1,500,000 bushels. At present there is no coal at West Louisville.

IMPORTS BY RAIL.

Pennsylvania Central R. R—Duquesne Depot.

NOTE.—The following is among the freight received and remaining on the platform of this station up to 6 o'clock this morning:

J N Newmyer, 1 car stone; Wm B Hays, 1 do lime; Jas Rhodes, 1 car hay; Wm Bingham, 1 do grain; Wm Orr, 1 do do; Wm Hamilton, 1 do do; Wm Hamilton, 1 do do; Wm Hamilton

The Daily Commercial.

CITY MATTERS.

THE SUNDAY QUESTION.

Meeting of Brewers and Tavern Keepers—They Resolve to Enforce the Sunday Laws against all Offenders.

A meeting of the brewers and tavern-keepers of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and vicinity, was held in Turner Hall, sixth avenue, yesterday afternoon, to form an organization having for its object the strict enforcement of the Sunday laws—not only against illegal liquor selling, but illegal traffic and employment of every character.

Mr. Hagerman, President *pro tem*, was called to preside.

About one hundred persons were present, principally Germans, and the proceedings were conducted in the German language.

Mr. Walther, Secretary, read the report of a committee appointed at a previous meeting to draft resolutions in the form of a constitution for the government of the Association.

The resolutions provide for a strict enforcement of the Sunday laws, against all unlawful work or employment, of whatever character. Railroad trains, (including the so-called church trains,) street cars, livery stables, ferry boats, printing offices, post offices, mails, gas houses, etc., are mentioned as coming within the provisions of the laws prohibiting Sunday work. Hired men, who are employed to drive carriages, and the like, and servant girls who are compelled to work on the Sabbath are to be prosecuted. In other words, the purpose seems to be to carry out President Grant's idea, that the best way to obtain the repeal of obnoxious laws is to have them enforced.

The report provoked a good deal of discussion, after which the resolutions were unanimously adopted, and all who were favorable to the organization of a permanent association to carry out the object in view, were requested to come forward and sign their names. A number gave their signatures in response to this invitation.

The society is yet without a name, and permanent officers have not yet been chosen. Another meeting will be held at an early day to perfect the organization.

During the debate on the report, a Celtic gentleman asked, in English, whether this was a meeting of brewers and tavern keepers? If so, he wanted to know what they were doing.

A Mr. Snyder, who had been chosen as one of the Secretaries but declined to act in consequence of his limited knowledge of the German language, replied that the resolutions did not touch the question of "doggeries" selling without license, and did not look to the protection of those tavern keepers who were legally engaged in the business.

The Celtic gentleman above alluded to then moved that the meeting adjourn, but the motion was not entertained by the Chair. Several persons took their hats and left the hall, apparently dissatisfied with the action of the meeting.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Criminal Court—Judge Stowe.

In the case of the Commonwealth vs. S. T. Meiklejohn, indicted for perjury, previously reported, the jury being unable to agree, was discharged by the Court.

In the case of Jacob Robinson, indicted for seduction and *fornier et al*, the jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

Patrick Finnegan was held in his old recognition in the sum of $500 for the surety of the peace.

James Hays, indicted for larceny, arraigned and plead guilty, and was remanded for sentence.

Kinney Goff, indicted for assault and battery, and M. Whacker, indicted for aggravated assault and battery, were placed on trial together. The cases being quite complicated, and of the same difficulty. It appears that Mr. Goff, who resides in the Seventh ward, had his cow, and found her on the premises of Mrs. Whacker, who chained it to a fence. In order to release the cow, when Mrs. Whacker and two or three other women rushed in to prevent him from so doing, when a row ensued, in which, it appears, both parties were slightly injured. The four women, it is alleged, attacked him with broomsticks and clubs, and in endeavoring to take the broomstick from Mrs. Whacker, it struck her in the head.

The next case taken up was that of Amelia Barry, indicted for adultery with Simon Schock. On trial at adjournment.

Common Pleas—Judge Mellon.

In the case of Joseph S. Kirk vs. J. Snowden & Son, previously reported, the jury found a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for $10,000.

John P. Reisel vs. John Nuthell; action on a promissory note. Verdict in favor of the plaintiff for $184 99.

John Rhey vs. John Honley; action to recover for work and labor done. Verdict in favor of the plaintiff for $115 75.

Vanderhoven & Blakeny vs. the Yellow Creek Iron Company, action on a contract. On trial.

On motion of W. A. Moreland, Esq., John H. Miller, of Steubenville, Ohio, was duly qualified and admitted as a member of this bar.

District Court—Judge Kirkpatrick.

In this court the case of Irwin vs. Blakeley, previously reported was resumed; but has not yet been concluded.

Street Improvements.

Comparatively few persons have any idea of the extent of the street improvements now going on throughout the city, but a ride over the territory composing the three districts into which the city is divided, will satisfy one that the Commissioners are not idle by any means. Yesterday, in company with Street Commissioner Hunter, of the First District, we made a hasty tour through the Twelfth and Seventeenth wards, and in brief this is what we saw: On Liberty street, between Twenty-ninth and Thirty-first streets, men are employed setting the curb, and as soon as that is completed the paving of that portion of the thoroughfare will be begun. Curb is also being set on Smallman street, between Twenty-sixth and Twenty-eighth streets, Seventeenth ward, and on Thirty-ninth street, Seventeenth ward, between Butler street and the Allegheny Valley Railroad. The former street Smallman street when completed will be one of the most handsome avenues leading from the city, and not being travelled with car or omnibus will afford a most excellent drive. The tracks will be paved with stone and the gravel and cobble stones are delivered and the work of paving will be begun as soon as the curbing is completed. In like manner will work be commenced on Thirty-ninth street, and when that is completed Fortieth street will receive attention. Allegheny alley is being scraped, and the appearance of the alley after the thick coating of mud is removed, cannot be otherwise than pleasing and healthful. A considerable portion of Foster alley, Seventeenth ward, has been graded and paved, and yesterday the work was inspected by the proper parties and taken off the contractor's hands. The work is represented as being well done. This is all the noteworthy improvements going on in this direction, with the exception that the ponds in the vicinity are being filled up. From Street Commissioner McCandless' district, that the stone crossing at the corner of Wylie and Fulton streets has been completed, and also the crossings on Smithfield street at Diamond alley. Both these improvements are much needed, and will be fully appreciated. The extension of Wylie street above Fulton is progressing. Workmen are employed setting the curbing on that thoroughfare and also Roberts street. Second avenue between Grant and Ross streets and Gibbon street, Sixth ward, are being repaired. Numerous other improvements are going on, of which we shall speak at another time.

NINETY DAYS IN JAIL.—A day or two since we mentioned that Chief of Police Hague had arrested a young man named Winfred Scott Johnson, on suspicion of being a pick-pocket. Johnson was committed to jail and yesterday was taken before Mayor Brush for a hearing on an information preferred against him by Chief Hague. The hearing resulted in his being committed to jail ninety days. The accused, who is only nineteen years of age, and from Philadelphia, partly acknowledged his crimes, and the Mayor gave him kind advice, impressing him with the idea that he yet had time to reform. We trust that he may.

COMMITTED FOR A FURTHER HEARING.—John Crogan had a partial hearing before Mayor Brush yesterday, on a charge of robbing a man who laid down near the freight depot of the Pittsburgh & Columbus Railroad, on Ross street, on Tuesday night of last week, of a silver watch and $40. Crogan acknowledged having received some of the spoils, but denied having participated in the robbery. He was committed to jail for a hearing, and in the meantime efforts will be made to secure the remaining defendants.

THE Westmoreland County Sunday School Association closed its session at Irwin on Wednesday evening. The attendance was much larger than that of any prior meeting. Several Sunday School men from a distance were present. Eighty-three schools were represented, showing a aggregate of 5,000 scholars. Let other counties follow "Old Westmoreland," and Pennsylvania will soon be able to place the Keystone in the Union Sunday School Arch.

THE JUNE TERM OF THE UNITED STATES COURT AT WILLIAMSPORT.—The June term of the United States District and Circuit Courts will commence at Williamsport on Monday next. Judge McCandless left for Williamsport yesterday, and District Attorney Darlington, United States Marshal Murdoch, and Mr. S. C. McCandless, Clerk of Courts, will leave on Saturday.

FAST DISAPPEARING.—The old ponds which formerly occupied prominent positions contiguous to some of the streets in the Tenth and Twelfth wards are rapidly disappearing from view. There are a few left, however, but Street Commissioner Hunter is having them filled in. The large pond at the corner of Twenty-ninth and Penn streets has been filled in.

POLICE CHANGES.—W. D. Jones, Lieutenant of the night relief, in the Third District, resigned his position on Wednesday and John Meckrell was appointed to fill the vacancy.

Roger O'Mara, who formerly held a position on the force, has been appointed by Mayor Brush and will soon be placed on duty in the Ninth and Tenth wards. He will find that much more disorder now prevails in those wards than formerly, and he will doubtless find plenty to do.

CENTRAL PASSENGER RAILWAY.—The contract for building the stable of the Central Passenger Railway Company has been awarded to Mr. George Corbett, who binds himself to have the building completed by the first of August. A large hall, to be used by dancing parties, &c., is to occupy the upper part of the structure. The new cars for the road are expected to be ready by July first.

STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL.—A strawberry festival will be held at the Methodist Episcopal church on Meadow street, East Birmingham, Rev. G. G. Westfall, pastor, commencing on next Tuesday evening, and continuing until Thursday evening. The festival is for the benefit of the church, and those who desire to aid in the good work should attend.

LODGED IN JAIL.—Stephen Saecrese, the alleged horse thief, arrested by Lieutenants Wilmot and Emnett on Wednesday, has been lodged in jail until Saturday, when he will be taken to Uniontown, where the alleged offense was committed.

A NUISANCE.—The pond below the Allegheny Valley Railroad track at the foot of Foster alley, Seventeenth ward, should be drained or filled in at once, as it has become an intolerable nuisance. The Health Officer should see after this matter.

TEACHERS' PRESENTS.—Miss Ellen May and Miss Jennie Boggs, teachers in Curry Institute, were, yesterday morning, made the recipients of very handsome presents from the pupils, each consisting of a beautiful silver ice pitcher and goblets.

WATER PIPE BURSTED.—The water pipe on Ross street, opposite the steel works of Anderson & Woods, burst on Wednesday night and the water flooded the street. The break was repaired yesterday.

CONSTABLE'S RETURNS.—The constables of the wards of the two cities will be heard on their returns before the Grand Jury on Monday, June 21st, and the constables of the boroughs and townships on Wednesday, June 23d.

HUNTINGDON WARM SPRINGS.—Those of our readers who wish to spend a few pleasant weeks in an attractive summer resort, should read the card of "Huntingdon Warm Springs." This favorite place of resort is within a few hours ride of this city, and is most admirably conducted by Mr. Maurs, a gentleman of experience and of most accommodating disposition.

STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL IN MANCHESTER.—There will be a Strawberry Festival given in the Sixth U. P. Church (Rev. A. D. Clarke's), corner of Franklin and Chartiers streets, Allegheny. Abundance of strawberries, ice cream and other refreshments have been provided. The rooms have been attractively festooned and everything has been done to enable those who attend to have a pleasant evening's entertainment.

MAIL AGENT APPOINTED.—Geo. A. McCombs has been appointed Mail Agent on the Allegheny Valley Railroad. His commission arrived on Wednesday, and he was sworn in and entered upon his duties at once. The appointment is a good one. He is the son of J. H. McCombs, Esq., of Venango, a well-known and popular citizen.

AMICABLY SETTLED.—Tuesday morning Michael McGovern and Wm. McCune, the parties who participated in the affray mentioned on that day, in which the knife was used freely, amicably arranged the matter before Mayor Brush, but were required to pay a fine of $25 and costs each before they were permitted to depart.

NARROW ESCAPE.—Yesterday morning a little boy was playing in a skiff near the Brownsville wharfboat, when he accidentally fell into the water. An officer of the wharfboat jumped into the river and rescued the lad, who was nearly drowned when taken out. His name is not known.

ONE MORE.—There has been confined in the city lock-up since Tuesday last an insane German named Peter Keiser. He is supposed to belong to the County Home, and doubtless has escaped from that institution. Some person should see after him, as his case certainly demands attention.

CONTEST.—The fifth annual contest between the rising and Philomathean Literary Societies of the Western University, will take place this evening in the chapel, corner of Ross and Diamond streets. The admission is free and the public generally are cordially invited to attend.

HELD TO ANSWER.—Officer Peter Dressler on Tuesday made information before Mayor Brush, charging Owen Sullivan, the tavern keeper who struck him on Monday night, with rescuing his prisoner. The accused was arrested, and after a hearing yesterday held in the sum of $500 for Court.

INFORMATIONS FOR SELLING LIQUOR ON SUNDAY.—J. J. O'Donnell, John Sweeny, and Mrs. McPherson, tavern keepers, were on Tuesday returned to Mayor Brush for selling liquor on Sunday, and summons in each case were issued.

VALUABLE RESIDENCE.—On Thursday of next week, the new and elegant residence and property known as the Aborn property, on the Greensburg pike, will be sold at auction without reserve, if not sold at private sale before that time.

STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL.—There was a large attendance at the strawberry festival at the Smithfield street M. E. Church last evening. To-day a lunch will be served from twelve to two o'clock P. M.

A FAWN.—A fawn, three weeks old, arrived at the Brownsville Wharf-boat yesterday morning in charge of a gentleman on his way to San Francisco, Cal., who caught it some place up the Monongahela river.

A COPY TRUE TO LIFE.—Go to the window of John Stevenson's Sons & Co., 96 Market street, and look at a painting by J. N. Glogger, which is copied from a small photograph and considered to be a striking likeness.

ANOTHER ILLEGAL LIQUOR SELLER RETURNED.—Information was made before Mayor Brush Wednesday, charging Patrick Bradley with selling liquor on Sunday. A summons was issued.

PERSONAL.—Hon. Tilghman J. Coffey, Secretary of Legation at St. Petersburg, is at present in the city, spending a few days with his brother, Dr. H. T. Coffey. He will sail on Saturday, in the steamer Donau.

STREET OPENING.—Twenty-first street, in the Twelfth ward, is to be opened, graded and paved between Penn and Susquehanna streets. An ordinance will be introduced at the next meeting of Councils.

DULL.—Police news was unusually dull on the south side yesterday, and the magistrates of the various boroughs on that side of the river were literally doing nothing.

PAID THE PENALTY.—Patrick Logue, a tavern keeper, yesterday paid Mayor Brush $50 and costs for selling liquor on Sunday.

COMMON CASES.—Fifteen names were entered on the watchouse docket for disposition at the investigation yesterday, as usual, the majority of the offenders went to jail.

PERSONAL.—Bishop Magill, the Catholic Bishop of Richmond, Virginia, was in the city on Wednesday, the guest of Bishop Domenec.

Public Amusements.

THE BIG SHOW IN TOWN.—James Robinson, whose fame as the champion rider is universal, attended by his little prodigy in equitation, Master Clarence, and a numerous troupe, with their array of horses and menagerie of wild beasts, made their grand entrance into Pittsburgh yesterday. They "showed" on the Diamond, in Allegheny, before an immense audience, both in the afternoon and evening, and everybody seemed to be delighted. All the juveniles of the city were dismissed to the great exhibition, as well as crowds of "larger growth." To-day they are in the afternoon to avoid the jam of the evening audience. The performances at both entertainments are the same in every respect. The wild beasts may be inspected an hour or so before the circus exercises begin. The animals are fed in the afternoon about half-past one.

FOOT RACE.—There will be a novel foot race at Oakland Park on next Saturday, 19th inst. at five o'clock P. M., between J. T. Harper and P. F. Norton, two one legged soldiers, for a purse of five hundred dollars. Both men are in fine condition, and their backers are confident of the success of their men. A lively time is anticipated.

ALGEO'S new jewelry store is at No. 45 Sixth street (late St. Clair.)

Ladies' Traveling Bags.

All the latest styles and materials, and for sale low at R. H. Hartley & Co.'s, No. 86 Wood street.

Trunks.

An elegant assortment of Saratoga Trunks at Liebler's, No. 104 Wood street.

Just the Place.

To buy an elegant Traveling Satchel, of the finest material, at Liebler's, No. 104 Wood street.

R. H. Hartley & Co., No. 86 Wood Street,

Keep a general assortment of all kinds of Carriage and Buggy Harness of good material and workmanship, at as low prices as can be found elsewhere.

At Leibler's

Trunk Emporium, No. 104 Wood street, can be found an excellent assortment of Trunks, Valises and Traveling Satchels.

Ladies' Saddles

Of all styles and finish can be found at R. H. Hartley & Co.'s, No. 86 Wood street.

General Debility is Nature's Appeal for Help.

Thousands of persons, without any specific ailment, are the victims of languor and lassitude. The unthinking are apt to confound this species of inertion, with laziness; whereas it usually arises from a want of organic energy, for which the subjects of it are no more responsible than the near-sighted are for their defective vision. Such persons, although they may be free from pain, are as truly invalids, and as much in need of medical aid, as if they were tormented with the pangs of acute disease. They require a tonic and ALTERATIVE, that will rouse and regulate their torpid organizations. In cases of this kind, HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS produce an immediate and most beneficial effect. The debilitated and desponding valetudinarian, who feels as if he were but halfalive; who shuns company, and has no relish either for business or pleasure, is *unencouraged, by a brief course of this most potent vegetable invigorant, into quite a different being.* The change effected by the BITTERS, in his bodily and mental condition, is a surprise to himself and to his friends. He mopes no longer; the active principle of life, which seemed to have deserted him, returns at his command, and he feels like a new man. Remembering that debility is not only an affliction itself, but an *invitation to disease*, no time should be lost in recruiting the broken-down system with this choicest and most potent of all tonics AND NERVINES.

ESTATE OF WILLIAM BARKER, SR., DECEASED.—Letters testamentary upon the above estate, having been granted to the undersigned all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims to present the same to

WM. BARKER, Jr.,
J. B. KILGORE,
Executors.
No. 72 Smithfield st., Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR SALE—FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

2 HARRISON STEAM BOILERS, 37 HORSE POWER.
1 ALAN FITTINGS, COMPLETE.

All of which may be seen at the Aladdin Warehouse, No. 43 Market street.
H. BRERETON & WILKINS.

WANTED,
AGENTS! CALL TO-DAY.
20 PER CENT. COMMISSION.
Inquire at
INVENTORS' BUREAU AND PATENT OFFICE
No. 104 Fourth avenue.

TO BRICKMAKERS.
BRICK PRESSES,
CLAY TEMPERING MACHINES and BRICK-MAKERS' TOOLS in general, manufactured at 309 SOUTH FIFTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
S. P. MILLER.

ATTENTION, SPORTSMEN.—WM. CRAIG, formerly of 36 Wayne, has opened a new establishment at No. 56 FEDERAL STREET ALLEGHENY, where he will carry on the GUNSMITHING in all its branches, and also keep constantly on hand a large assortment of GUNS, PISTOLS, CARTRIDGES, AMMUNITION, &c., for every description. He will be happy to wait on his former patrons, give him a call, at No. 56 FEDERAL STREET Allegheny.

DWELLING HOUSES
FITTED FOR
Gas and Water,
AT LOWEST RATES.
PHILLIPS & CLULEYS,
No. 110 WATER STREET.

JOHN W. CHRONISTER,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
CORNER NINTH AND PENN STREETS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Jobbing Promptly Attended to.

WHEAT, RYE AND CORN,
IN STORE AND TO ARRIVE,
FOR SALE BY
D. WALLACE, 806 Liberty Street.

CITY ADVERTISEMENTS.

AN ORDINANCE

Authorizing the Issue of Bonds for the Purpose of Redeeming Mature and Maturing Indebtedness of the City.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That the City Controller, under the direction of the Finance Committee, shall be and is hereby authorized and directed to advertise and issue bonds in the name of the City of Pittsburgh, to an amount not exceeding Five Hundred Thousand Dollars, in accordance with the first section of an Act of Assembly, entitled "an act to authorize the City of Pittsburgh to issue bonds for the purpose of retiring matured and maturing indebtedness of said city, and to purchase and improve grounds for a public park," approved the 12th day of April, A. D. 1869.

SEC. 2. Said Bonds shall be in sum of one hundred and one thousand dollars each in such proportions as the Finance Committee may direct, payable in forty years after date with interest at the rate of seven per centum payable semi-annually, principal and interest payable at the office of the City Treasurer in the City of Pittsburgh; said bond bear date the first day of January, A. D. 1869.

SEC. 3. A portion of said bonds shall be registered in sums of ten thousand dollars, the amount of each kind to be determined by the Finance Committee, and said bond shall be signed by the Mayor, countersigned by the Controller, and sealed by the Mayor with the corporate seal of the city.

SEC. 4. All registered bonds issued in pursuance of this ordinance shall be registered in the City Treasurer's office, and shall be transferable on the books of the Treasurer and not otherwise.

SEC. 5. Said bonds shall be sold under the directions of the Finance Committee, in such manner as they may deem best for the interest of the city, or may be exchanged for outstanding bonds, which may be overdue at the time of such exchanges, but no bond shall be sold or exchanged for less than its par value.

SEC. 6. All moneys derived from the sale of said bonds shall be paid to the City Treasurer, and by him kept in such manner and deposited in such place as the Finance Committee shall direct, and shall be drawn upon warrants authorized by said committee and appropriated to the payment and redemption of bonds of the city then due and to no other purpose.

SEC. 7. The Controller shall register, in two books, in one of which he shall enter a description of all registered bonds, and in the other a description of all coupon bonds issued in pursuance of this ordinance, when and to whom issued, and shall number and countersign each bond issued, and if exchanged the number and description of the bond for which it was exchanged.

SEC. 8. When any bond shall be paid or received in exchange it shall be the duty of the City Controller to cancel the same and to report the fact to the Treasurer and Councils, and see that the entries are made upon their books.

SEC. 9. That any ordinance or part of ordinance conflicting with the passage of this ordinance at the present time, be and the same is hereby repealed so far as the same affects this ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils, this 15th day of June, A. D. 1869.

JAMES McAULEY,
President of Select Council.
Attest: E. S. MORROW,
Clerk of Select Council.
W. A. TOMLINSON,
President of Common Council.
Attest: HUGH McMASTER,
Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE

Providing for the Issue of Bonds Amounting to the Sum of $250,000, of the Water Loan Authorized by the Act Approved February 8th, 1865.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the Mayor, Aldermen and Citizens of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That the City Controller be and is hereby authorized and directed to issue bonds in the name of the city of Pittsburgh, to the amount of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars in accordance with the act of Assembly approved the 8th day of February, A. D. 1865, entitled "An act authorizing the city of Pittsburgh to borrow money."

SEC. 2. Said bonds shall be payable in thirty years with semi-annual coupons attached; they shall be in sums of five hundred and one thousand dollars each, one thousand dollars each, in such proportions as the Finance Committee may determine, and shall bear interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, and be payable in New York City, and shall bear date the first day of July, A. D. 1869 which shall be the date of the issue of the principal and interest shall be payable at the office of the City Treasurer, in the city of Pittsburgh. They shall be signed by the Mayor and countersigned by the Controller, and sealed by the Mayor with the corporate seal of said city.

SEC. 3. The proceeds of said bonds shall be used for proper uses for the purchase of said bonds, and shall sell, for same to the highest bidder, and no portion of said bonds shall be sold for less than par.

SEC. 4. That the City Controller shall keep a correct and accurate account of all bonds which may be issued in pursuance of this ordinance, and of all moneys received and paid for or on account thereof, and shall report the full particulars thereof to Councils from any time be paid by the city Treasurer.

SEC. 5. That any ordinance or part of ordinance conflicting with the passage of this ordinance at the present time, be and the same is hereby repealed so far as the same affects this ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils, this 15th day of June, A. D. 1869.

JAMES McAULEY,
President of Select Council.
Attest: E. S. MORROW,
Clerk of Select Council.
W. A. TOMLINSON,
President of Common Council.
Attest: HUGH McMASTER,
Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE

Authorizing the Grading, Paving and Curbing of Centre avenue, from Penn Street to the River.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the Select and Common Councils of the City of Pittsburgh, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That the City Engineer be and he is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for proposals for the grading, paving and curbing of Centre avenue, from Penn street to the river, and to let the same in the manner directed by an ordinance concerning streets, passed August 31st, 1857, also, an act concerning streets, approved January 6th, 1864.

SEC. 2. That any ordinance or part of ordinance conflicting with the passage of this ordinance at the present time, be and the same is hereby repealed so far as the same affects this ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils, this 15th day of June, A. D. 1869.

JAMES McAULEY,
President of Select Council.
Attest: E. S. MORROW,
Clerk of Select Council.
W. A. TOMLINSON,
President of Common Council.
Attest: HUGH McMASTER,
Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE

Authorizing the Grading, Paving and Curbing of Railroad Street, from Twenty-first Street to Thirty-third Street.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That the City Engineer be and he is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for proposals for the Grading, Paving and Curbing of Railroad street, from Twenty-first street to Thirty-third street, and to let the same in the manner directed by an ordinance concerning streets, passed August 31st, 1857, also, an act concerning streets, approved January 6, 1864.

SEC. 2. That any ordinance or part of ordinance conflicting with the passage of this ordinance at the present time, be and the same is hereby repealed so far as the same affects this ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils, this 15th day of June, A. D. 1869.

JAMES McAULEY,
President of Select Council.
Attest: E. S. MORROW,
Clerk of Select Council.
W. A. TOMLINSON,
President of Common Council.
Attest: HUGH McMASTER,
Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE

Authorizing the Grading, Paving and Curbing of Forbes Street, from Chestnut Street to Magee Street.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That the City Engineer be and he is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for proposals for the Grading, Paving and Curbing of Forbes street, from Chestnut street to Magee street, and to let the same in the manner directed by an ordinance concerning streets, passed August 31st, 1857, also, an act concerning streets, approved January 6th, 1864.

SEC. 2. That any ordinance or part of ordinance conflicting with the passage of this ordinance at the present time, be and the same is hereby repealed so far as the same affects this ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils, this 15th day of June, A. D. 1869.

JAMES McAULEY,
President of Select Council.
Attest: E. S. MORROW,
Clerk of Select Council.
W. A. TOMLINSON,
President of Common Council.
Attest: H. McMASTER,
Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE

Authorizing the Grading, Paving and Curbing of Forty-second Street, from Butler Street to the Allegheny Valley Railroad.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That the City Engineer be and he is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for proposals for the Grading, Paving and Curbing of Forty-second street, from Butler street to the Allegheny Valley Railroad, and to let the same in the manner directed by an ordinance concerning streets, passed August 31st, 1857, also, an act concerning streets, approved January 6th, 1864.

SEC. 2. That any ordinance or part of ordinance conflicting with the passage of this ordinance at the present time, be and the same is hereby repealed so far as the same affects this ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils this 15th day of June, A. D. 1869.

JAMES McAULEY,
President of Select Council.
Attest: E. S. MORROW,
Clerk of Select Council.
W. A. TOMLINSON,
President of Common Council.
Attest: HUGH McMASTER,
Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE

Authorizing the Grading and Paving of Spring Alley, from Twenty-first Street to Twenty-fifth Street.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That the City Engineer be and he is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for proposals for the grading, paving and curbing of Spring alley, from Twenty-first street to Twenty-fifth street, and to let the same in the manner directed by an ordinance concerning streets, passed August 31, 1857, also, an act concerning streets, approved January 6, 1864.

SEC. 2. That any ordinance or part of ordinance conflicting with the passage of this ordinance at the present time, be and the same is hereby repealed so far as the same affects this ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils, this 15th day of June, A. D. 1869.

JAMES McAULEY,
President of Select Council.
Attest: E. S. MORROW,
Clerk of Select Council.
W. A. TOMLINSON,
President of Common Council.
Attest: H. McMASTER,
Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE

Establishing the Grade of Duncan Street, from Roberts to Green Street.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That the grade of Duncan street be and the same is hereby established as follows, to wit: Commencing at the intersection of the south line of Roberts street with the centre line of Duncan street, and running thence a fall of four (4) feet per 100 feet to the east side of Green street.

SEC. 2. That any ordinance or part of ordinance conflicting with the passage of this ordinance at the present time, be and the same is hereby repealed so far as the same affects this ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law this the 15th day of June, A. D. 1869.

JAMES McAULEY,
President of Select Council.
Attest: E. S. MORROW,
Clerk of Select Council.
W. A. TOMLINSON,
President of Common Council.
Attest: HUGH McMASTER,
Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE

Authorizing the Grading, Paving and Curbing of Willow Street, from Fortieth Street to Forty-fourth Street.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That the City Engineer be and he is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for proposals for the Grading, Paving and Curbing of Willow street, from Fortieth street to Forty-fourth street, and to let the same in the manner directed by an ordinance concerning streets, passed August 31st, 1857, also, an act concerning streets, approved January 6th, 1864.

SEC. 2. That any ordinance or part of ordinance conflicting with the passage of this ordinance at the present time, be and the same is hereby repealed so far as the same affects this ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils, this 15th day of June, A. D. 1869.

JAMES McAULEY,
President of Select Council.
Attest: E. S. MORROW,
Clerk of Select Council.
W. A. TOMLINSON,
President of Common Council.
Attest: H. McMASTER,
Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE

Authorizing the Paving of Fourth Avenue with Nicolson Pavement.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That the City Engineer be and is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for proposals for paving Fourth avenue, from Market to Wood street, with Nicolson pavement, and to let the same in the manner directed by the ordinance relative thereto, and all ordinances inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed so far as the same affects this ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils this 15th day of June A. D. 1869.

JAMES McAULEY,
President of Select Council.
Attest: E. S. MORROW,
Clerk of Select Council.
W. A. TOMLINSON,
President of Common Council.
Attest: H. McMASTER,
Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE

Supplementary to an Ordinance Opening Forty-third street.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That James Blackstock, Jacob Miller, James T. McClure, Wm. Smith and Edward Davison are hereby appointed Viewers, in accordance with an act of Assembly, approved January 6, 1864.

SEC. 2. That any ordinance or part of ordinance conflicting with the passage of this ordinance at the present time, be and the same is hereby repealed so far as the same affects this ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils, this 15th day of June, A. D. 1869.

JAMES McAULEY,
President of Select Council.
Attest: E. S. MORROW,
Clerk of Select Council.
W. A. TOMLINSON,
President of Common Council.
Attest: H. McMASTER,
Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE

Appointing Viewers on the Opening of Roberts Street.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Council assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That James Blackstock, Jacob Miller, James T. McClure, Wm. Smith and Edward Davison are hereby appointed Viewers on the opening of Roberts street, from Butler street to Forty-second street, in accordance with an act of Assembly approved January 6, 1864.

SEC. 2. That any ordinance or part of ordinance conflicting with the passage of this ordinance at the present time, be and the same is hereby repealed so far as the same affects this ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils, this 15th day of June, A. D. 1869.

JAMES McAULEY,
President of Select Council.
Attest: E. S. MORROW,
Clerk of Select Council.
W. A. TOMLINSON,
President of Common Council.
Attest: H. McMASTER,
Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE

For Opening Valley Street, from Fortieth to Forty-Ninth Street.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That the City Engineer be and he is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for proposals for opening Valley street, from Fortieth street to Forty-ninth street, and to let the same in the manner directed by an ordinance concerning streets, passed August 31, 1857, also, an act concerning streets, approved January 6, 1864.

SEC. 2. That any ordinance or part of ordinance conflicting with the passage of this ordinance at the present time, be and the same is hereby repealed so far as the same affects this ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils, this 15th day of June, A. D. 1869.

JAMES McAULEY,
President of Select Council.
Attest: E. S. MORROW,
Clerk of Select Council.
W. A. TOMLINSON,
President of Common Council.
Attest: H. McMASTER,
Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE

For Numbering Houses on Duquesne Way.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That the City Engineer be and he is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for proposals for numbering the houses on Duquesne Way, according to the Philadelphia system.

SEC. 2. That cost to be assessed upon the property so numbered, and to be collected by the contractor.

SEC. 3. That any ordinance or part of ordinance conflicting with the passage of this ordinance at the present time, be and the same is hereby repealed so far as the same affects this ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils, this 15th day of June, A. D. 1869.

JAMES McAULEY,
President of Select Council.
Attest: E. S. MORROW,
Clerk of Select Council.
W. A. TOMLINSON,
President of Common Council.
Attest: H. McMASTER,
Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE

Establishing the Grade of Duncan Street, from Roberts to Green Street.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That the grade of Duncan street be and the same is hereby established as follows, to wit: Commencing at the intersection of the south line of Roberts street with the centre line of Duncan street, and running thence a fall of four (4) feet per 100 feet to the east side of Green street.

SEC. 2. That any ordinance or part of ordinance conflicting with the passage of this ordinance at the present time, be and the same is hereby repealed so far as the same affects this ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law this the 15th day of June, A. D. 1869.

JAMES McAULEY,
President of Select Council.
Attest: E. S. MORROW,
Clerk of Select Council.
W. A. TOMLINSON,
President of Common Council.
Attest: HUGH McMASTER,
Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE

Authorizing the Opening of Duncan Street, from Kirkpatrick Street to the Property of Thos. Jones, on Township Road.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That the City Engineer be and is hereby authorized to survey and open Duncan street, from Kirkpatrick street northwardly to the intersection of the township road at Thomas Jones's, Sr., property, and to appraise damages and assess benefits caused thereby John McClung, Joseph Woodwell and J. H. Stewart be and are hereby appointed viewers, in accordance with an act of Assembly approved January 6, 1864.

SEC. 2. That any ordinance or part of ordinance conflicting with the passage of this ordinance at the present time, be and the same is hereby repealed so far as the same affects this ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils, this 15th day of June, A. D. 1869.

JAMES McAULEY,
President of Select Council.
Attest: E. S. MORROW,
Clerk of Select Council.
W. A. TOMLINSON,
President of Common Council.
Attest: H. McMASTER,
Clerk of Common Council.

Cement, Cement.

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